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Wilmington Journal.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 17, 1875.

MY DEAR JOURNAL: I was truly glad to read the editorial in your issue of yesterday, calling attention to the proposed meeting of delegates from the negro ridden counties, proposed to be held in Raleigh on the 23d of this month. This meeting will be a most excellent move and in the right direction. As you know [illegible], we are unfortunately without representation upon the floor of the Convention, and unless some [illegible] lay our grievances before its members, they cannot be blamed for not knowing what or how to remedy them. If the right men shall go to Raleigh next week, George Davis or Robert Strange or Pendleton Meares from New Hanover, George Howard or John Bridgers or Ned Phillips from Edgecombe, Mathias E Manly or Jonathan Houghton or John Hughes, from Craven, Edward Conigland or Richard H. Smith or Thomas N. Hill from Halifax, and men like these from other negro counties, their statements as to the practical workings of the present Constitution and the remedies they propose for the evils arising therefrom in negro communities, will meet with a most respectful and most sympathizing audience among the Democratic members of the Convention. Nor do I believe there will be wanting men on the Radical side of that body to give representatives of the East at least a respectful hearing. Prominent among these, I [illegible] Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg.

Of certain prominent men on our own side I can speak with certainty. Gen. Clingman stands ready to do all in his power for the people of the East and to throw the whole weight of his influence in our favor. Col. Coleman, the other delegate from Buncombe, is also very desirous to help us, and is outspoken in the opinion that white men who would refuse to come to the rescue of their brethren in the east, with a knowledge of the grievances under which they labor, would be unworthy of their race; and he maintains too, the opinion that he can carry before any white constituency such measures for our relief. The venerable delegate from Cabarrus, Mr. Allison, told me that he openly said to his people during the late canvass, that while they did not feel so keenly the burdens of the Constitution, the people of the East were less fortunate, and must be relieved, and they would not be true to themselves if they were unwilling to extend to us a helping hand. And there is Mr. Manning, of Chatham, one of the most influential members of the Convention, than whom the East has no better friend, in or out of the city of Raleigh. One of the main reasons that induced him to accept a seat in the Convention was to extend to the people of the East the relief they so much needed. And then too, there is our good friend and comrade in arms, Major Alphonso C. Avery, the able and accomplished delegate from Burke. If Major Avery should fail the East, it will be the first time that either he, or any of his name ever failed us or any other portion of the people of North Carolina. Nor are these all the friends we have in the West. Space would fail me to speak of even those with whom I am personally acquainted.

Now is the time for our people to [illegible] hope for them. We [illegible] to be heard and we will [illegible]. The elections in August [illegible] demonstrate what the JOURNAL knew and had declared before, that is to say, that the white men of the West were always true to their brethren of the East. Especially have they ever been true to us of the Cape Fear. No matter when we called for help or in what, the white men of the West, in and out of the Legislature, have ever come to our rescue. Had the white men of the East in white counties and under white local governments, done their duty to the white men of the East living in negro counties and under negro local governments, the Democratic majority in the Convention now in session at Raleigh would not be so meagre. Strange to say, while white men of the West, who knew not negro rule, stood by us, white men of the East who had known it, but were then free, deserted us.

These reflections are not indulged in for the purpose of stirring up strife or dissension, but to press home upon the white people in counties cursed with negro rule two facts. The first is, that we must ourselves strike the blow if we would be free; and the second is, that we have in the Convention, controlled as it is by Western men, a tribunal ready, willing and able to give us all the relief that we can reasonably ask at its hands.

By all means, therefore, let full delegations from all the negro ridden counties assemble in Raleigh next week for the purpose of maturing and presenting to the Convention such measures for relief as experience shows we need. If properly constituted, and of such material as will be in easy reach, the delegations will be composed of men without superiors in the State, and their utterances both for their substance and their form would command unqualified respect before any audience in the country.

No assemblage of men, official or unofficial, held or proposed to be held in the State, has struck me as of importance at all approaching this, save that of the Convention itself—and this is a legitimate sequence of that. Destitute as the Convention is of any true representative of the interests of the white people in counties like New Hanover, Craven, Edgecombe, and others under negro rule, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to take, and at once some such step as that indicated in the proposition to have a meeting of representative white men in Raleigh, on Thursday next, from counties under negro rule.

S.

THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE.

Our community, enjoying to such an eminent degree the peace and quiet of a contented and orderly people, can scarcely appreciate the serious aspect which the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts of New England now presents. And this condition of affairs is not confined to New England. The mining interests of Pennsylvania—and in fact, throughout the coal mining districts the mining and manufacturing interests are now suffering, and have for months past been in jeopardy. In Pennsylvania, labor in the coal mines and in the great iron works is repeatedly suspended; sometimes partially, sometimes entirely; sometimes by the fault of the employers, and sometimes by the fault of the employees. More than once, in this section, this stoppage of labor has brought on personal collisions, and, not unfrequently, violent riots have occurred, which imperilled the local government of the entire section.

In the New England States the trouble seems to be assuming a more serious aspect even than in Pennsylvania. And the end is not yet. The trouble will increase as the winter months roll on, and it will be a wise policy that averts great suffering and even disaster from the great manufacturing districts. The mill owners say they cannot run their mills except at a loss. The operatives assemble, in thousands, and demand employment that they may buy bread. The consequence is, the mill owners must yield and give employment at the loss of money, or else the operatives must be fed at the public expense. The following graphic account, taken from the New York *Times*, gives us some idea of the biting hunger that is in store for these unhappy discontents:

"The mill operatives, who have so long been out on strike or vacation, to-day made riotous demonstrations to intimidate those of their class who showed a willingness to accept the terms of the mill owners offered them to sign to-day, and by which they could return to work; and also to show their opposition to the attitude of the employers. A serious riot, involving the loss of life and the destruction of property, would surely have happened but for the prompt and energetic action of the city and State authorities. To-night the city is in charge of the military, ordered here at the request of the Mayor, endorsed by the State authorities, and affairs have assumed quite a warlike look. The operatives began their demonstrations early in the morning. When the mills were opened and the agreements were offered to the operatives to sign, they gathered in large squads about the entrance to the mills, marching thence in battle array, and uttered ominous threats and vowed vengeance upon those who accepted the terms, and thus, as they expressed it, sold themselves for slaves and bargained away their liberty. Still many operatives stepped forward and signed, declaring that they must have work and bread for their families.

In the meantime the mass of the operatives, numbering about 5,000, started on their rounds again, marching through the streets with banners bearing the words, "Fifteen thousand white slaves to be sold at auction," displayed before them, constantly gaining accessions on their way. They brought up at the park and there held a noisey mass-meeting. There were fully 10,000 here gathered, and the speeches made were of the most incendiary character. At length a committee was appointed consisting of the agitator, Henry Seavy, and other leaders, to wait on the Mayor and ask for his intervention in behalf of the operatives, and see if he could not devise some means to ameliorate the present distressed state of affairs, and intercede for a withdrawal of the present objectionable conditions of the manufacturers. But the Mayor gave them no encouragement, telling them that he had no authority to intercede; but thought he would care for the starving ones, as the city would always care for its poor by providing them with quarters and the necessities of life in the city or State alms-houses. In about an hour the committee returned to the meeting with this report, and it was received with groans and hisses, and shouts and derision. Then followed more inflammatory speeches, and finally a vote to march in a body to the City Hall, and demand interference by the Mayor to relieve them of their distress. They accordingly started, a wild mob, headed by boys, each bearing a stick with a loaf of bread at the end, shouting "Bread!" "Bread!" for the City Hall. The Police with difficulty kept the crowd back. The mob cursed, hooted, and yelled. Bricks, and other missiles and the loaves of bread thrown. The crowd entered an unfinished block and threw bricks at the Police, and otherwise conducted themselves in a riotous manner. Arriving at the City Hall they halted and formed about the front of the building, shouting and demanding their rights and the interference of the city authorities. The Mayor appeared and attempted to address them, but the din was so great that his words could not be heard, and at the last the confusion became so great, and the multitude so violent that he peremptorily ordered the crowd to be dispersed, and the two files of Police on hand proceeded to execute the order, in a shower of stones and bricks and bread, using their clubs and drawing their revolvers. The latter had the desired effect, and the crowd broke up into squads and drifted away. While the street fight was going on the Mayor issued his orders calling out the militia and telegraphed to neighboring cities for help. This soon got noised about, and a more quiet state of things was the result.

At noon there were some further demonstrations about the mills, but none of a very serious nature, and in the af-

the speakers, recognizing the fact that they had adopted a mistaken policy, counselled a peaceful, orderly, and law-abiding prosecution of the movement. Meanwhile the soldiers were arriving, and as they marched up the main streets were greeted with hisses and groans, but no missiles were thrown at them.

To-night another meeting has been held, and an effort will be made in the morning for a compromise, though little hope is expressed of its success. The condition of the operatives is most pitiable, and many are on the verge of starvation, and, though all regard the conditions imposed upon them as hardship and as really robbing them of their liberty, the mass appear to be disposed, notwithstanding their violent demonstrations of to-day, to accept them, temporarily at least, to get work and food.

PEE DEE HERALD.

This journal has passed to the hands of Mr. J. T. Patrick, sole proprietor, with Col. E. R. Liles as editor. Col. Liles makes his bow to the readers of the *Herald*, and, with him, we wish that its readers may never grow less, but on the contrary, be increased.

The new editor of the *Herald* is no stranger to the chair editorial, and his graceful pen has adorned the columns of many of the journals of North Carolina, with its witty, racy effusions. He promises his readers to make the *Herald* a "readable, acceptable, and agreeable newspaper," and asks them "what they are going to do about it?" We answer for them:—Increase his list of subscribers.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

The marked improvement which this magazine presents with each succeeding number must be a source of self-gratulation to the editor, as it should be a source of pride to every reading North Carolinian. The October number contains a great variety of entertaining and instructive literature: Rev. John Paris' "Soldier's History of the War;" Gen. Clingman's and Col. Marshall's "Report of the Engagement near Goldsboro;" Mr. Kingsbury's further illustration of the "Valor of North Carolinians at the Battle of Gettysburg;" Gen. Terry's very interesting account of "Terry's Fort Fisher Expedition;" Johnstone Jones' further discussion of the "Evidences of the Mecklenburg Declaration;" Poems, by the late Henry Linwood, and James R Randall;" Col. John H. Wheeler's commencement of a "History of the Ashe Family of North Carolina;" Mr. Kingsbury's *critique* of Tennyson's new drama—"Queen Mary;" the continuation of Mrs. C. W. Harris' charming story—"Margaret Rosselyn;" Gen. Clingman's fine literary address upon "Religious and Popular Orators;" besides many other chaste and interesting articles of prose and poetry, combine to make up one of the most readable numbers of this most excellent periodical. It is truly a *magazine* of literature and information. It deserves, and will obtain, a liberal patronage throughout the South.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

Latterly, since the carpet-baggers have fallen into such disrepute even among the Southern negroes, what few of these pests who still keep their heads above the surface are endeavoring to make themselves respectable by an effort to drag down every prominent man who is not a citizen of the State in which he lives.

Of course our people as well as those at the North know full well what are termed carpet-baggers, and they cannot hide their crimes and their infamy behind such thin devices.

Lately the chivalrous Senator Gordon, of Georgia, had occasion to refer to these vermin in a speech in Mississippi and the New York *Herald* attempted to misrepresent him in his use of the word "carpet-bagger." In an explanatory letter he gives in a few words the definition of the term so well that we republish it with pleasure:

To the Editor of the Herald: An editorial in a recent issue of your paper does me an injustice, which is a matter of small consequence; but it also misrepresents the Democrats of Mississippi, which is a matter of grave consequence. The misapprehension into which you have fallen may mislead many of the Northern people as to the nature of the contest in Mississippi. Will you, therefore, permit me through your columns to make a correction, which would have been made earlier but for my absence?

In alluding to a speech made by myself at Holly Springs, Miss., you represent me as calling upon the negroes to join the whites in driving out the carpet baggers, and you then state that the term carpet-bagger includes all Northern men. It is not true that I asked the negroes or whites at Holly Springs or elsewhere, to unite in driving out Northern men. I hope it is not necessary for me to say that my whole course since the war, in public and private, is in direct conflict with such an assumption. Nor is it true that the term carpet bagger includes all Northern men who have found homes at the South. Its signification is as well defined as that of the black man or white man, and it means in Mississippi just what it means all over the South. It embraces that class of political adventurers who came to the South immediately after the war and by dishonest means obtained possession of our State governments and have administered them for the most corrupt, selfish and sordid ends, and who have done more to destroy us, to alienate the races and keep alive sectional animosity than the war and all things else combined. I did call upon the negroes and whites, Democrats and honest Republicans of Mississippi to unite at the polls to drive from power this class of men who have cursed that State with what I sincerely believe to be the worst government that exists upon earth. It is to be regretted that a paper so influential and usually so impartial should have led any one at the North to suppose that the Democrats of Mississippi, in seeking to unite all classes in the effort to rescue the State from the control of these bad men, are making war upon all Northern citizens in the State.—Nothing is more untrue and, therefore, nothing is more unjust. I am, very respectfully,

J. B. GORDON.

THE CONVENTION—JUSTICE TO THE EAST.

We welcome the able assistance that the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, the Albemarle *Times*, the Tarboro *Southerner*, and the Roanoke *News* are rendering us in calling the attention of the Convention to the sufferings of the negro counties of the East. Without relief, which this body alone can give us, we are indeed, without hope. Surely, our people of the western and middle portions of the State, will not leave us longer a prey to the ignorant and corrupt men who are robbing and impoverishing us! Relief is a vital necessity with us, and in the name of justice and humanity, we appeal to our friends for it. In ourselves, we are powerless, and our sufferings are past endurance.

Upon this subject the Roanoke *News*, in the course of an able argument, says:

Now we propose to speak plainly. So long as this system of county government is continued, there is great danger of the negroes and their allies controlling the politics of the State. If the white men of Eastern North Carolina, had been divided like the white men of Western North Carolina, the State could never have been rescued from the hands of the corrupt men who well nigh brought her to ruin. But the white men of the East, although absolutely excluded from all political preferment, have adhered to principle with a fidelity not surpassed in the history of the United States, and have voted, almost as a unit, for the Conservative nominees. This county gave Merrimon for Governor the highest white vote it has ever polled; it did not poll more than twenty-five white votes against him. We think he had the highest white vote ever polled in the East, and the loss of his election must be attributed to the defection of the West.

The state of things cannot always continue, the white men of the East cannot always consent to be hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their more fortunate Western fellow-citizens. But for the hope that their Western friends would reward their fidelity by freeing them from negro thraldom, they never would have advocated the call of a Convention. But for this hope the Wilmington JOURNAL we are sure, would never have inaugurated the agitation of the question, which it so zealously and ably conducted, calling to its aid the advocacy of some of the most prominent men of the State, and we now beg to say to our Western friends, that if they fail us in this hope, they had better, for the best interest of the State, never to have assembled in Convention.

We ask nothing that is not consistent with the wisest principles of government. We ask, the only, that power of county government, and that Judicial system, which we lived under so happily for nearly one hundred years. In all the complaints made by the West in times gone by, she never included what we now ask in the catalogue, and surely we impose no hardship upon her, in asking her to restore that which cannot injure her, and is essential to our prosperity, contentment and safety.

A very slight defection of the white men of the East would give the State to the Radicals. If the present system is continued that defection must come. If the white men of the West turn a deaf ear to the prayers of their brethren of the East, then the latter must make the best terms they can with the negroes, for to continue as they are now, is simply unendurable. If they had yearned after official position, if they had craved the "flesh pots," they might, in the beginning, have controled the negroes, or at least, have obtained "better terms," and it is not too late yet.

"Honesty is the best policy," and we have deemed it our imperative duty to speak plainly. We beg now to express the opinion that if the present system of county government is reformed in the particulars complained of, the work of the Convention will be voted down, and the State lost to the Conservatives in 1876.

[Communicated.]

EDITORS DAILY JOURNAL:—The present condition of parties in regard to the finances of the Government is anomalous, or nearly so. I do not profess to be a financier. Very few of those who are accredited with that title deserve it. Most of the men who talk "glibly" about finance are innocent of any knowledge of political economy. It is all "leather and prunella" with them. They catch a few phrases about "hard-money, rag-money, specie-payments," &c, &c, without fully appreciating the real meaning of the terms used, and thereupon they immediately launch out into fathomless seas of speculation on the subject. What is called a "financial system" in any government is, after all, nothing but an effort to find the most convenient and satisfactory way of paying the debts of that government, both to the tax-payers (the people) and the creditors (the bond-holders.) The statesman who will invent a method of liquidating the obligations of the government without any inconvenience to the people will be a curiosity worth looking at. At present, he is an undiscovered quantity.

Being a representative of the people in the Federal Legislature, I recognize it as a duty from time to time to advise my constituents in regard to public measures, and this appears to me to be a favorable season to call their attention to the position assumed by those who seek to control public sentiment in the United States in regard to the public debt. There is a very marked division in both of the present political parties on the subject. There are "hard money" men, and greenback, (or soft-money) men, in both parties. These terms, by which men are designated, are very delusive, and are calculated to deceive the unsuspicious. There is not a man in the United States who will deny that a gold dollar, *as a basis of credit*, is more desirable than a paper dollar, and there is at the same time, not an intelligent citizen in the country who will not admit that a paper dollar is more convenient for purposes of exchange than a gold dollar, if it is worth as much as a gold dollar in the market. In one sense, therefore, viz; in believing that all dollars should be equal to gold dollars, we are a unit. Now, the U. S. dollar, that is to say the greenback promise to pay a dollar, is *not* equivalent to a gold dollar in its purchasing capacity. Why? Because the U. S. Government, being immensely overtaxed, pecuniarily, by the late civil war, was compelled to issue its promise to pay to the extent of over two thousand millions of dollars—based, not upon gold deposited in its vaults, but upon that rather shadowy basis "the national faith;" and, after the war—influenced by the bond-holders (who had bought government securities at about sixty cents on the dollar in currency)—the government began to draw in its promises to pay, and did actually contract them to the extent of one thousand millions and more, leaving people who had bought property and transacted business on the basis of the original issue to "hold the bag" and pay the difference caused by the shrinkage in values. According to the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency (in the Finance Report for 1864, pp. 148 149) the amount of currency outstanding on November 1st, 1874, was $778,942,176, to which were to be added—temporary loans $78,560, certificates of indebtedness $5,000, compound interest notes $415,210, and seven-thirty notes $228,450—making $727,220, and aggregating as the total paper currency the sum of $779,669,396. But of this sum $104,528,093 is required to be held in legal tenders as reserves in the National Banks, which leaves only $675,141,303 as the present available circulation in the country—as a contrast to the $1,963,677,414 in circulation on the 31st August, 1865—and proves that the currency has been contracted to the extent of $1,184,008,018 since the latter date.

No country on earth could stand up under such a contraction of the circulating medium as this, and the result is visible in every household in the land. But, notwithstanding this, the last Congress being largely Radical, passed an act—approved on the 14th January last—providing for a return to specie payments on the 1st January, 1879. By this act the Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to commence at once to retire the legal-tender notes, and to continue it until the whole amount is reduced to $300,000,000; and it directs him, on and after that date, to retire and cancel the remainder of the $300,000,000. In order to accomplish this, the Secretary is authorized to issue 5 per cent. interest bearing bonds. This will increase the annual interest on the public debt more than $15,000,000, while—unless National Bank Notes are issued to supply the deficiency—it will, of course, contract the currency to the extent above named. Do the people want to see the National Banks authorized to issue enough additional currency to make up the deficit? I think not. On the contrary, popular sentiment is against the National Bank system *in toto*.

The masses of the people would like to see the National Bank notes retired, and legal tender notes put in their place to an extent sufficient to meet the wants of trade, and if provision was made for the conversion of these notes into Government bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, the bonds to be reconvertible into greenbacks at the option of the holder, it would, in the opinion of some very able men, be an additional advantage.

A great deal is said by the contractionists about "repudiation," "honest money," "national honor," etc., and endless denunciation is heaped upon the heads of the "inflationists"—as the opponents of contraction are called. I propose in another communication, to consider briefly the history of our present "rag money," and its connection with our "national honor," as well as the history of the 5-20 bonds, and like matters about which the Southern people, having little direct interest have not taken the trouble to inform themselves. I shall be brief, and endeavor to make myself intelligible to all your readers without any pretence of special knowledge on the subject.

Very Respectfully,

A. M. WADDELL.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

We shall be very glad if the Convention can find some way to exempt manufactures from taxation for a certain number of years, under the restrictions imposed upon that body. For years we have been earnest and consistent advocates of this policy, believing that the favors thus extended to such enterprises will "be bread cast upon the waters."

As such able and careful gentlemen as Messrs. Avery, of Burke, and Bennett, of Anson, have introduced ordinances looking to this end, it may be that the object desired can be effected without violation of the oaths which have been taken by the delegates. We surely shall be rejoiced. But without having investigated the matter thoroughly we have thought that, unfortunately, one of the restriction was directly in the face of this exemption. We hope we are mistaken.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1874-75.

Detailed Figures of the National Cotton Exchange.

The aggregate of the cotton crop of the past year, as calculated by the National Cotton Exchange, was briefly announced several days ago, but the specifications in full have just been received, as issued at New Orleans on the 15th inst. The statement appears to be prepared with great care, and is it will hereafter probably be considered as the official authority in the South on the subject of the crop, it will be examined by cotton dealers with interest. The crop movements from the various shipping ports are as follows:

Receipts at New Orleans during the year		993,482
Mobile		320,[illegible]
Charleston (receipts from Florida deducted)	410,7[illegible]6	
Port Royal	27,912	
Beaufort and Hilton Head, shipped to Savannah	672	
Georgetown and Bull Creek, shipped to New York direct	180	439,55[illegible]
Savannah (receipts from Florida deducted)	576,485	
Brunswick, shipped to New York direct	199	576,684
Galveston	354,927	
Indianola	12,754	
Corpus Christi	3	
Brazos St Iago	167	
Brownsville	106	
Eagle Pass	288	368,245
Florida ports and shipments from interior Florida to Savannah by rail		37,467
Wilmington	76,601	
Shipped on other ports on coast of North Carolina to New York	13,792	
Ditto to Baltimore	10,768	101,161
Norfolk	387,279	
City Point	17,306	
Shipped from Richmond via York River Railroad and steamers, and Powhattan Line steamers to Baltimore, 4,181; via Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York, 10,898, not counted in at either of those places	15,079	419,664
New York, rail, overland	159,034	
Boston, rail, overland	39,885	
Philadelphia, rail, overland	39,339	
Baltimore, rail overland	7,744	
Providence, rail, overland	6,614	252,616
Total shipments to ports		3,509,681

Adding to the above total the shipments from Nashville, Memphis and other points in the interior, direct to manufacturers and the Southern consumption, we have the following statement of the crop:

Receipts at shipping ports	3,509,691
Shipments overland direct to manufacturers	194,604
Southern consumption, not included in above	126,560
Total crop for the year 1874-85, bales	3,827,846

The cape Steamer reports a 150 carat diamond was found at the South African diamond fields.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—Your types made me say in my last letter that the Judges were to be elected for four years, which was a very serious error on their part, as the term of office will be eight years. In other respects it was correctly printed as to the Judges, that is to say, the Supreme Court Judges will be elected by the people and will be only three in number, and the Superior Court Judges will be elected by the Legislature and will be only nine in numbe, instead of twelve, as at present.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Since my last, the developments have been sufficient to warrant the opinion that the question of county governments has been settled so far as the Convention and the Constitution are concerned. The ordinance upon this subject will amend the Constitution so as to vest in the Legislature entire control over county governments, and thus practically place the whole question in the hands of the Democratic party. In this, as in other matters, the convention is proceeding upon the true theory, and refuses to place in the Constitution matters that ought to be left open to legislative revision, as occasion may require. Indeed, one of the chief objections to the present Constitution is that it deprives the Legislature of all power. And this much having been done, it may be safely assumed that the great work of the Convention has been accomplished.

ADJOURNMENT.

And yet it is very difficult to say when the adjournment will take place. In spite of their constant introduction of resolutions to adjourn *sine die*, the Radicals endeavor by every means in their power to prolong debate and thereby prolong the session. Especially is this true of their course in the Robeson county case. As was to have been expected, the sitting members and the contestants for their seats do not agree upon the facts. Neither side has complied with the regulations prescribed by law for contested elections in cases of members of the General Assembly, and neither side has had the requisite proof to make good its allegations. In this state of things, it would seem difficult for the Convention to find a course more prudent than that it has adopted in directing testimony to be taken. But with this the Radicals were not satisfied, and resorted to all sorts of expedients to defeat it—once, indeed, leaving the Hall in a body in the vain effort to destroy the quorum; and again, to-day, the scene was said to be most disgraceful. There were probably never so many revolutionary and reckless men in any deliberative body ever assembled in North Carolina, as are the larger number of the Radical members of the Convention now in session. They are ready to resort to any means to break up the Convention. Up to the debate on the proposition to remove Governor Holden's disabilities, there seemed to be an unusual amount of good feeling among members of different political creeds. Now, however, the question continually suggests itself, will the Convention adjourn without some outbreak? So far as I can learn, the first bad blood was aroused by

THE CARPET-BAGGER TOURGEE,

who, if brass were brains, would be a great man indeed. His speech advocating the removal of Holden's disabilities began all the trouble. I have been disappointed in Tourgee in one respect, for I had supposed he possessed far more than an average share of mental power. If however he has manifested unusual capacity for anything save impudence I have not yet discovered it. His want of capacity for telling the truth was strikingly displayed in the speech referred to when he professed to describe the condition of affairs in middle North Carolina, just preceding the Holden Kirk war. When I remember that statement and the one above, the fifteen dead negroes in one mill-pond, and the letter he wrote (to Senator Abbott I think) which was published in the New York *Tribune* it makes me glad to know that an intelligent being so utterly regardless of the truth is not a product of Southern civilization. That he has rare winning ways to make honest men, indeed men of all sorts, hate him seems generally conceded. One gentleman from a different section of the State remarked to me during the discussion that he never before fully appreciated the grievances of the people of Alamance and the adjoining counties until this Convention met and enabled him to see Tourgee. Since then his wonder was that the ku klux had not gone to even greater lengths. And in this connection it may not be out of place to recall the fact that the JOURNAL, at the time, declared Tourgee to be the cause of all the trouble and as a remedy suggested that he exchange circuits with either Judge Buxton or Judge Russell neither of whom had then come out in their own colors as they have since done.

Now by the way, I have always thought that this supposition was one of the main causes of the vast conceit that has since swelled up Mr. Russell to such extraordinary proportions at least in his own opinion. And so thinking it has seemed to me the JOURNAL did no more than its duty in the the part we took in driving him from the bench. Having blown the bubble it was plainly the duty of the JOURNAL to prick it and let it collapse.

THE SENATE.

The propositions in regard to changes in the Senate have been much debated. It is safe to say that no change will be made before 1880, though an amendment to the Constitution reducing the number of Senators from fifty to thirty-five, to take effect after 1880, will be submitted for ratification separate from the other amendments when the sincerity of the Radicals will be fully tested.

S.

THE TAX-PAYERS.

County Commissioners Enjoined—Important Question at Issue.

Yesterday an injunction, issued under the order of His Honor, Judge Seymour, was served on Mr. J. G. Wagner, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Messrs. F. W. Kerchner, D. A. Smith and John E. Lippitt entered into bond in the sum of $5,000 in behalf of the plaintiffs.

The following are the complaint, order, and the injunction by which the Board are prohibited from from levying a tax in the excess of the Constitutional limitation:

COMPLAINT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } S. C.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY. }

William A. French, John MacRae et al. } Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of New Hanover. } Defendants.

The said plaintiffs, William A. French and John MacRae, who sue herein, as well for themselves as well as all other taxpayers in said county, who may come in and be made parties plaintiff and contribute to the cost and expenses of this action, complaint and allege as follows:

I—That the above named plaintiffs, William A. French and John MacRae are citizens and residents and taxpayers in said county.

II—That the value of the taxable property in said county is *six millions one hundred and seventy nine thousand and nine dollars.*

III—That the aggregate of all the State Tax upon all property liable for taxation is *thirty-eight cents* on the *one hundred dollars* in value.

IV—That the total amount of the debt owing to the county of New Hanover, which was contracted prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, is *thirty-five thousand dollars*, being evidenced by seventy bonds of the County of New Hanover, of $500 each, issued on the 1st day of March, in the year 1869, and *payable* ten years after date, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, as plaintiffs are informed and believe.

V. That plaintiffs are informed and believe that the County owes a large floating debt, contracted since the adoption of the present Constitution, and that the said excess of taxation is not for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the County but for the purpose of paying debts contracted long anterior to the year 1875 and since the adoption of the present Constitution.

VI. That in the month of ——— in the year 1875, the said Commissioners levied a tax upon the taxable property of said County of *seventy-two cents* on the *one hundred dollars* value, which in their levy they say is to be approximated as follows: for general County fund *thirty five cents* on the *one hundred dollars* in value, and for payment of debts and interest thirty-seven cents.

VII. That for the payment of the interest upon the debt of *thirty five thousand dollars*, contracted before the adoption of the present Constitution (the principal of which is due in March, 1875), a levy of *four and one-third cents* on the *one hundred dollars* in value, upon the taxable property, would produce a sum quite sufficient to pay said interest and the costs of collecting the same.

VIII. That under the provisions of section one, article five, of the Constitution the State and County taxes combined shall never exceed two dollars in every three hundred dollars of taxable property.

IX. That the levy of *seventy-two cents* on the *one hundred dollars* in value, is in excess of the Constitutional limitation, the State having levied a tax of *thirty-eight cents* on the *one hundred dollars* of value of property, there would remain but *twenty-eight and two thirds* to be applied for all County purposes except the payment of debts contracted before the adoption of the present Constitution, which is shown to be $35,000.00 in article four of this Complaint, the interest of which becomes due semi-annually, and that a levy of 4⅓ cents upon the *one hundred dollars* of value of the taxable property of the County will pay the same.

X That the said Board of County Commissioners have exceeded the limitation of the Constitution, by their said levy of the County tax, by the sum of *thirty nine cents* on the one hundred dollars of value of taxable property.

XI. That said excess of taxation so levied by said Board of Commissioners, amounts to *seventy four thousand and ninety dollars.*

XII. That the above named plaintiffs have commenced a civil action in the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and have caused a summons to be issued to the defendants, returnable to the next term of said Court to be held in the city of Wilmington on the 10th Monday after the 2nd Monday in August 1875.

XIII. That the defendents, the said Board of County Commissioners have placed the tax list, with an order to collect the same, in the hands of the tax collector of New Hanover County and that the said tax list contains the excess of *thirty nine cents* on the *one hundred dollars*, in value of taxable property, as set forth in this complaint, and the said plaintiffs are informed and believe that the said tax collector will proceed to collect the same unless he is restrained by the order of the Court.

XIV. The plaintiffs therefore pray judgment that that the said Board of Commissioners of the County of New Hanover, their tax collector, agents and servants, be by an order of this Court perpetually enjoined from the collection of the excess of *thirty nine cents* upon the *one hundred dollars* of value of taxable property, and that in the meantime the said defendants, the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover, their tax collector agents and servants be by an order of this Court restrained from the collection of said excess of *thirty nine cents* on the *one hundred dollars* on valuation of the taxable property of the County of New Hanover, and that this Court will grant such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require, and to this Court may seem meet.

M. LONDON, }
R. S. FRENCH, }
Atty's for Plaintiff,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA }
NEW HANOVER COUNTY }

Wm. A. French, one of the plaintiffs, being duly sworn, says he has heard the foregoing complaint read, and understands the contents thereof, and that the same is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes them to be true.

WM. A. FRENCH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of September, 1875.

JAMES HEATON,
Clerk Superior Court.

ORDER FOR INJUNCTION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY. } At Chambers, Newberne, N. C.

William A French, John McRae *et al.* Plaintiffs. } Order for Injunction.

vs.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of New Hanover. Defendants.

Upon reading the sworn statement in this action, It is considered by the Court that the prayer of the Complaint be granted, and upon the plaintiff's filing an undertaking in the usual form, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, to be approved by the Clerk of the Superior Court, of New Hanover County, the said Clerk will issue the injunction as prayed for against the defendants, their Collector, agents and servants, returnable before His Honor the Judge of the 4th Judicial District, at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, to be held on the 10th Monday after the 2nd Monday in August, 1875, when and where the defendants may show cause, if any they have, why this injunction should not be made perpetual.

AUG. S. SEYMOUR,
J. S. C.

RESTRAINING ORDER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVR COUNTY, } S. C.

Wm. A. French, John McRae, } Plaintiffs,

vs.

The Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County, State of North Carolina. } Defendants.

To the Board of County Commissioners of New Hew Hanover County,

WHEREAS, William A. French and John McRae, who sue as well for themselves as all other tax payers in the county of New Hanover, have filed their complaint in our said Court, against you and the Board of County Commissioners of the county of New Hanover, Defendants, to be relieved touching the matters therein complained of.

We therefore, in consideration of the premises and the particular matters in the said Complaint set forth, do strictly enjoin and command you, your officers, agents and servants, and each and every one of you, under the pains and penalties that may fall upon you in case of disobedience, that you forthwith and until the further order, judgment and decree of this Court desist from collecting *thirty-nine cents* upon the taxable property in your County, the said sum of *thirty-nine cents* upon the *one hundred dollars* of value, being in excess of the Constitutional limitation, unlawfully levied by the said defendants as is alleged by the said plaintiffs in their said Complaint.

And you are hereby ordered to appear before His Honor the Judge of the Superior Court for the 4th Judicial District of North Carolina, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 10th Monday after the 2nd Monday in August next, and show cause, if any you have, why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

Witness James Heaton, Clerk of our said Court, and the seal of the said Court, at office in Wilmington, Oct. 4th, 1875.

JAMES HEATON,
Clerk Superior Court.

Howe's Circus, Menagerie and Hippodrome.

The advertisement of this great circus, menagerie, and hippodrome, occupying three columns, appears in our issue to-day. They will exhibit here on the 22d inst. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of them:

At least five thousand people attended the exhibition of Howes' Great London Circus-Hippodrome, yesterday afternoon and night. The attractions promised were such as to excite general curiosity, and everybody went prepared to be disappointed in case everything was not of superior excellence. The performance and exhibitions over, the managers were assured by the many expressions of favor that their combination of canvas-covered wonders was not only above the average, but far ahead of any show of the kind that has pitched tents in these parts for many a day. The street parade was really gorgeous. The six golden chariots as they moved through the thoroughfares drawn by cavalcades of richly caparisoned horses, presented an imposing architectural spectacle of fantastic three-decked magnificence on wheels, that at once indorsed the high character of the show of which this feature formed only a minor incidental. Under the pavilions, however, there were zoological and arenic novelties to be seen that challenged the admiration of the old and young. The entrance passage ushered the visitors into the menagerie department. Here were ranged the cages and stalls of some of the rarest and strangest creatures of the animal kingdom. Among them were the African Eland, Bless Bock; the Potoquaine or Sable Antelope; the Zebu or Sacred Bull; the Brindled Gnu, Ichneumon, the Black Tiger of India, the only one in America, and the South America Tapir. In addition to these were five Elephants, Camels, Zebras, Kangaroos, an avairy of beautiful tropical birds, nine Hyenas, five Bengal Tigers, Leopards, Lions from Asia and Africa, a drove of Mustangs, and in fine, representatives of almost every department of natural history. The circus was exceedingly good. The artists gave their respective specialties without a balk. Mr. Chas. Reed, the equestrian, performed a number of interesting feats on horseback, one of which was the throwing of a backward somersault through a hoop. Mons, Wm. Conrad's "dog family," was remarkably well trained. At the merest verbal suggestion they would execute a variety of tricks, that almost bespoke human intelligence. Mmlle. Cordelia, the "Queen of the Arena," went through a programme of banner-leaping and hoop-vaulting without the "pad," and was loudly applauded for her skill and daring. Mr. and Mrs. Austin, the trapezists, belong to the modern school of gymnasts, and their evolutions upon the suspended bar are very thrilling, and out of the usual run of such performances. The leapers and tumblers of the company were equally good with the rest. One of them made a double revolution in mid-air over two elephants. The five performing elephants were brought into the ring together, with their keeper, and actually formed the pyramid illustrated upon the posters, much to the surprise of the skeptical.

These were only a few features of a long and absorbingly interesting entertainment. The clowns, four in number, made abundant merriment for the spectators. The accommodations for the throng were first class. In the reserved quarter the seats were provided with backs, which added greatly to the comfort of those occupying them. No one who may desire to attend a circus and menagerie thoroughly good should not fail to visit the Howe Combination.

MISS LOUISA ALCOTT, it is said, has made $60,000 from her books. The first contribution to the press for which she received money was a story contributed to the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, some twenty years ago, [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	3 50
One Square, three months	6 00
One Square, six months	10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.
A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.
Cash, invariably in advance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

JOHNSON.

Honors to the Memory of ex-President Johnson—Funeral Pageant—30,000 Persons in Line.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Naval Order—Post-office Award—The Freedman's Saving Bank—20 Instead of 30 per cent. to be Paid.

NEWS IN GENERAL

Bank of California—Attempted Assassination—Ottoman Concession—Civil War in Spain, &c.

GOLD 17 1-8.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Torchlight Demonstration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3rd.—There was an imposing mass meeting and torchlight procession by the Democrats last night.

NEW YORK.

Public Building Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd.—The building known as the "baby house," about one hundred yards from the poor house building, containing 41 babies and as many nurses, and 61 female paupers, burned, loss $50,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A large crowd assembled in Tammany Hall to witness what was advertised as a spiritualistic seance, the operators decamped with the proceeds. The rough portion of the audience broke the cabinet and other stage furniture.

The body of Benjamin who was drowned with Dr. Portens is recovered.

MARYLAND.

Probable Murder.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3rd.—J. Frank Morrison, formerly night manager of the Western Union Telegraph office was cut five times by a man named Tom. Bund. Morrison received a wound in his left side which may prove fatal.

CALIFORNIA.

Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3rd.—The Bank of California closed at one o'clock an hour later than usual on Saturday. The deposits exceeded the payments by a quarter of a million. Congratulations by all. It is believed that the bank has more funds than ever.

TENNESSEE.

Honors to Ex-President Johnson.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3rd.—The memorial pageant in honor of ex-President Johnson, was a full and complete success without any disturbance or accident. The procession commenced moving at 2:30 P.M. and was the largest turnout of the populace ever witnessed in this city, made up of military, citizens, merchants and civic societies and was two hours passing the capitol. The streets designated as the line of march were crowded with people at an early hour, and at 2 P.M. there were at least 30,000 people on the streets. All the publishing and a large number of business houses and private residences were draped in mourning. The Presidents salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise from Capitol Hill. All the bells in the city and Edgefield tolled from 7 to 8 A.M. During the movement of the procession minute guns were fired, and one every fifteen minutes throughout the day, closing with a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset. Ex-Senator Fowler delivered the memorial address at the Capital this P.M. The address was very elaborate, requiring two hours for its delivery and was a review of the ex-Presidents political history from his childhood to the grave.

WASHINGTON.

Capitol Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Navy Department has orders that on the 27th all flags in the harbor at Honolulu be at half mast, and that funeral guns be fired in honor of ex-President Johnson.

Hon. R. H. Duell has assumed his duties as Commissioner of Patents.

The Post-Office Department has awarded the contract from Caddo to Fort Sill, to G. W. Cook. This is one of the defaulting routes.

Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company will commence paying a dividend of 30 per cent. on the 1st of November next. The Company will pay only 20 per cent. The whole number of open deposit accounts is 61,144. The present liabilities are 2,925,749 dollars. The amount of the first dividend to be paid above stated, is $591,149. There are about 5,000 accounts of less than 1 dollar, and at least 15,000 accounts less than 5 dollars each. As the Commissioner will be much pressed to get ready for payment by the 1st of November, no claims should be presented or forwarded before that time.

VIRGINIA.

Lottery Fraud.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 4.—The Gazette says the committee of ticket holders appointed to examine the tickets remaining in the wheel after the drawing of the Montpelier Humane Association last Friday evening, met this morning in the room of the Association, in which the wheel after it was closed and sealed, was deposited for safe keeping when the drawing was over. As soon as the wheel was seen it was apparent that at least a bushel of brass tubes containing tickets had been put inside it, and left standing, for they were at least ten inches higher than a mark that had been put upon the wheel previous by one of the ticket holders, though the seal was unbroken and had the same stamp that had been put upon it publicly. They were those of the butt end of a knife and a current gold coin, which could easily have been put upon new wax. In an investigation which ensued, it was discovered that the arrangement of the drawing had been intrusted solely to parties from New York, and that all the money arising from the sale of tickets, except some six or eight thousand dollars had been left in New York, and was not subject to the draft of the officers of the Association. The parties present, then appointed a committee to proceed at once to New York and endeavor to recover such of the money as could be gotten hold of, after which they adjourned to meet again to-night. The excitement on the street in consequence of the discovery, was by no means limited, and the subject was the topic of general conversation. It is believed that not a single dollar was drawn by any bona fide ticket holder, but that the whole of it has been swamped by New York sharpers, who are accused of the whole fraud.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

We publish this morning a second letter from the Hon. A. M. WADDELL on the financial issue now so greatly agitating the country. We desire especially to call attention to the startling array of figures showing the amount of money which has been paid during the past few years. Is there any wonder that "hard times" oppress our people? There must be and there will be a remedy.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

A Second Letter From Hon. A. M. Waddell.

EDITORS JOURNAL: A young lady was discussing with a friend the importation of English sparrows for the destruction of worms and insects in the public parks, when Jones, an interesting young man, entered. "Say, Mr. Jones," said she, "give us your opinion. They say the sparrows are getting to be a terrible nuisance. Now which do you think is the worse for us, the worms or the sparrows?" To which Jones with a sweet air of innocence, replied: "I dunno, Miss Mary, I never had the sparrows."

Financially, the United States has had a livelier experience than Jones, as will appear from the following statement, taken from official records:

The public debt, on the 1st day of July, 1865, was $2,682,593,926; on the first day of September, 1875, it was $2,127,393,836; showing that the amount of the public debt which has been paid in the last ten years is $555,199,190; but during that time, the people have *also* paid *in interest alone* $1,229,636,363, and for interest—army, navy, civil service, pensions and Indians, (all told) the sum of $3,879,759,975, which is equal to the entire National debt of Great Britain. During these same ten years the currency of the country in which the people dealt has been contracted—as I showed in my last letter—more than a thousand millions, being $1,963,677,414, on the 1st of August, 1865, and only $779,669,396, (exclusive of reserves) on the 1st of November, 1874.

Such an exhibit is without a parallel in the history of the world, and it is one to which the attention of our people has rarely, if ever, been called. And yet, as has already appeared, a Radical Congress, in order, as I believe, to embarrass their Democratic successors, passed an act last winter to resume specie payments on and after January 1st, 1879! I say it was done, in my opinion, for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats who were about to come into power, and my reason for so asserting is that they provided no adequate means for the end proposed, and must have known, as everybody else does, that it could not be accomplished at the time designated.

The question for consideration is not whether we will have coin or paper money, but whether we will have paper money or no money at all. We have paid all the enormous amounts above mentioned in the last ten years with greenbacks and national bank notes as the established currency, but it has now become fashionable to call them "rags." How is this?

The maxim "consistency is a jewel" is very absurd in its ordinary application to politics—because it means that however circumstances may change, opinions must be inflexible—but I cannot understand how those who established our paper money system during the war, and were ready to hang, or imprison any one who discredited it in the least degree, can now denounce greenbacks as "rag-money," and stigmatize those who are satisfied with it for currency, as "repudiationists," and advocates of "dishonest money." I can readily see how an old-fashioned follower of Mr. Benton could have opposed the original issue of paper money by the Government and could have denied the power of Congress to make it a legal tender, but how men who claimed that the passage of the legal tender act "was what saved the Union and crushed the rebellion," and who denounced as disloyalists those who doubted the integrity of the currency, can now have the audacity to denounce this same currency as "rags," the circulation of which is a "national dishonor," and to characterize those who are willing to continue it as the currency of the country as "inflationists" and "repudiationists" is not so easy to understand, unless we attribute their change of position to very unworthy motives. Does not the whole secret lie in the fact that they are the *creditor* classes of the community, generally speaking? Is not this outcry against "inflation" confined almost exclusively to the money centers of the country? I am presenting facts, not discussing theories. I have no prejudices against capital, or the contrary. The capitalist has rights as sacred as any other citizen, *and no more*. The creditor class deserve and ought to receive the same protection as the debtor class, *and no more*. If a man made himself a creditor of the Government, by buying its securities very far below par in a depreciated currency he has no very special right to demand a speedy redemption of the security at par in gold, if such redemption will derange business, depreciate property and oppress the tax-payer. That such would be the result if specie payments at an early date are enforced no one can deny. Is it fair or honest to brand as "repudiators" those who are opposed to this enforced return to specie payments at an early day? I never have seen a man in favor of repudiating any part of the debt of the United States. Some miserable demagogues have, in the discussion of this financial question, tried to raise some of the old war prejudices by charging that the people of the South have taken the "inflation" side of the question in the hope of eventually repudiating the national debt. Such a charge is about as honest and truthful as the old, worn-out one that the Southern people are a community of assassins who are only waiting a chance to butcher the entire colored population. Now, so far as I know public sentiment, there are not only no "repudiators," but no "inflationists," in this part of the country. If opposition to any *further contraction* of the currency makes them so, then the country is full of them. I believe that ninety-nine men out of every hundred would rejoice to see the credit of the government restored so that its promise to pay a dollar would be equivalent to a dollar at home and abroad; but there is not more than one in a hundred who believes that we an return to specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879—as the present law requires—unless there is further legislation of a totally different character from any we have had recently.

What kind of further legislation will meet the wants of the country, and particularly of the Southern States, will be briefly discussed in another issue of your paper.

Before concluding it may be worth while to call attention to one subject, which illustrates how tenderly the bond-holders have heretofore guarded the national honor and strengthened the public credit, even to the extent of forcing Congress to bind the people for much *more* than they ever promised to pay. This subject is the 5-20 bonds.

The five-twenty bonds were issued by the government to the extent of sixteen hundred millions and bear 6 per cent. interest. They are payable in twenty years, with the option to the government of redeeming them in five years, whence they were called 5-20 bonds, but there was no stipulation on their face for payment in gold. The "legal tender act" was passed in 1862, and expressly provided that the notes issued under its authority should be "legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Anything, therefore, due by the people, except import duties and interest on the public debt, might be paid in these notes. Therefore the 5-20 bonds were unquestionably redeemable in them. Indeed both parties so agreed, and Thaddeus Stevens, who drew the bill and passed it through the House of Representatives as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, denounced any other construction of the law as a swindle and robbery.

And yet in 1869, nearly seven years after the bill passed, and the law was so understood, an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the 5-20 bonds in gold at par! Those bonds constitute three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, and putting the average premium on gold at 10 per cent., the redemption of them will cost the people more than $150,000,000 over and above what they agreed to pay, and were bound to pay. These bonds, like all other obligations of the United States, are exempt from taxation! They were sold for greenbacks when greenbacks were depreciated nearly one-half—the purchasers of them knowing they were redeemable in greenbacks—and yet they got a law passed, making them payable in gold, at par, years after the original contract was made! This looked very much like *repudiation* of their contract by the *bondholders*.

Wishing to make my letters short, I will stop here. Very respectfully,

A. M. WADDELL.

THE CONVENTION AND THE PEOPLE.

We have seen and conversed with gentlemen from the Western and Southwestern counties of the State and are gratified to learn that the Convention is daily growing in popularity. We are informed that every ordinance that has passed the Convention and every one that has been reported upon favorably by standing committees so far, is exceedingly popular with the people. A prominent lawyer who was in attendance upon Rutherford Court last week told us that he believed, if the question were submitted *now*, the Democrats would have no trouble in carrying that county. From Gaston we learn that even Conservative church members who were very lukewarm in the canvass can scarcely refrain from swearing when Huffman's name is mentioned. There is no earthly doubt about it, the action of the Convention, or rather of the Democratic majority of the same, is very popular with the masses and daily growing more so; and it is their knowledge of this that is rendering the Radicals so furious and desperate. The disgraceful proceedings of the Radicals last Thursday is but the result of their coming to a knowledge of the popularity of the ammendments passed.—*Charlotte Observer*.

ENGLAND AT THE SOUTH.

The reports returned by those English immigrants who lately settled in Virginia, and those who have established a colony at Bridgeport, Tenn., and located themselves in Georgia, must have been favorable, for all accounts speak of their content, prosperity and enlarged plans, and the expression of a number of recent English travelers in the South who sought to learn its resources and the opportunities for investment and trade, was very flattering. And other enterprises are announced in other portions of the South, originated or seconded by England. One of the last is at Spartanburg, S. C., on the Richmond & Piedmont Railroad. This is co-operative, and has a capital of half a million dollars employed in cotton and woolen manufactures. It has already outgrown its first purpose, and has just attracted a number of Northern men who, convinced by examination that the prospects of success are good, have enlisted others, and they are buying lands at from four to fifty dollars an acre, praising the climate, the cheapness of living, the good will of the people and their solicitude to have other immigration from the North and from England, whether to increase the agriculture or to enlarge the manufactures.

Alluding to this emigration movement, the Philadelphia *American*, a bitter Radical paper, for once finds something to say of the South not entirely unmixed with sentiments of good will. The *American* says: "The whole return is gratifying. The nature of the immigration, the capital it brings and attracts, the activities it generates, the peace it finds and promotes, and the association it causes of Northern with Southern men, and of both the most welcome class of immigration—all of this is calculated to benefit the South in many respects, and permanently to increase a prosperity that will contribute to national welfare in the early future. Slight as the beginnings are, and scattered and various in their constitution, they all contemplate greater industry and provide it. They bury the old questions and animosities further from sight, and erect over them the best assurances against revival in establishing employment that not only laps up labor that is unemployed, but brings in that which is intelligent. We commend these evidences of improvement to the attention of all who wish Southern welfare."

THE CONVENTION—JUSTICE TO THE EAST.

The people of the large negro counties of the East begin to feel anxious as the time draws nigh for the adjournment of the Convention. What is to be done for their relief is asked by all. Will the Convention condemn the large eastern counties to perpetual negro thraldom? Are the most populous and wealthiest counties in the State to be abandoned to the vandals who are plundering and destroying them? We hope not! We believe not! For nine years their citizens have not only waited patiently, but have displayed a courage and devotion to principal, as wonderful as it has been patriotic. How long must they suffer? Their fate is now under the control of their friends. Shall they call for succour in vain? If the Convention shall adjourn without relief to them, then are they undone indeed!

WE publish from an article in the Albermarle *Times*, the following extracts from an article upon this subject, to which we direct attention;

Gentlemen of the Convention do you intend to go home before you have given the tax payers of Halifax, Edgecombe and Bertie counties honest government? Have you determined to leave fifty thousand of your countrymen in a condition more pitiable, more deplorable than has fallen to the lot of man since Nero dominated over Rome? If you have, your work will be vain mockery.

We of Bertie county are ruled in all things by fifteen hundred negroes. So long as that is true, it is mockery to tell us that our causes will be passed upon by three instead of five Supreme Court Judges.

By the time your three Judges get possession of the court we will have no property out of which a law suit can grow.

Our Judges are elected by the people. Bad enough: but as much better than our present system of county governments as earth than hell.

We can stand up under the elective Judiciary. A negro Judge coming among us would be infinitely preferable to our system of county government. If he was corrupt he could be removed by impeachment. If he was a fool his errors could be corrected by the Supreme Court.

There is no power to remove or correct the corrupt or the fools who govern a town or county.

So great is the burden of our county government that we care but little about the manner of selecting Judges.

You may disfranchise for felony, or impose the poll tax qualification for suffrage, and still Halifax, Warren and New Hanover remain in bondage.

This is our last chance to get relief. We have waited with sublime patience for nine years that it might come.—Will you destroy it?

There are 1,500 white voters in Halifax, 1,000 in Warren, 1,000 in Gates, 800 in Chowan. Of these 4,300 voters not fifty have ever voted with the enemies of honesty and economy. Is such moral heroism to be butchered in the household of its friends?

Gentlemen of the Convention, we have implicit confidence in your virtue, your benevolence, and your patriotism. But you are mortals. Your judgment may be betrayed by false statements. Your ardor for your separate constituencies may overwhelm your sense of justice. We say to you all, with that respect which your exalted stations should command; and to those of you who follow the faith which we profess, we say it with hearts full of love for you and yours, that your work will be a monument of the evil days upon which our beloved State has fallen, should you fail to discharge in a straight forward and manly way the duty which truth and justice impose upon you. If you desert us, misery will be our portion forevermore. Eastern North Carolina will become a dreary and a desolate waste. Our great blue ocean will dash its mournful billows at the feet of a squalid and forsaken race, while our georgeous cloud palaces which now hang over fields rich with the fruits of manly toil will pour their torrents of tears upon a wilderness of ruin.

Gentlemen of the Convention, lovers of freedom, friends of civilization, we appeal to you as—Yes as MEN.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OVER twelve million dollars are estimated as lost by strikes in England this season.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is stated to be dangerously ill at La Granza, near Madrid, in consequence of the opening of an old wound.

ENGLAND maintains an army of 200,000 men in India, of whom 128,447 are natives, and 60,613 British, exclusive of officers.

MRS. E. BARRETT, of Elizabeth, N. J., widow of the late Lieutenant Barrett, United States navy, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking morphine.

A SHOCKING account of the maltreatment of Jews comes from Bagdad. One Jew was burned alive by the populace. The excuse of these barbarities was that the Jews had been guilty of blasphemy.

THE Empress Josephine's residence near Paris, known as Malmaison, is about to be sold under the hammer. Napoleon III was said to have purchased the estate during his reign and restored it to the condition it was in when occupied by Josephine.

PARSON BROWNLOW says Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, "knows about as little of the temper and wants of his constituents as a mule does of mathematics." A Mississippian who it is to be feared is not entirely friendly to Governor Ames says that the only possible inaccuracy in that comment is that it may be unjust to the mule.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says all the ocean steamship companies have sunk money on nearly every passage for two or three years past. The Bremen line has lost $1,115,000 in two years, the Hamburg $100,000 during the past year, and the White Star, Inman, National and Cunard lines not less then $4,000,000.

THE New York *Mercury* shows how rapidly preparations are being made to change "rags" for coin, thus: "On the 16th of January, 1875—two days before Congress passed the so-called 'Specie Resumption Act'—the banks of New York held in their vaults $33,222,100 in specie. Within a month thereafter the supply of 'metallic money' in the banks decreased to $15,162,400. On the 18th of last month it was but $7,386,200, and yesterday only $7,269,200. That is the way we are coming nearer to specie payments through contraction even of specie itself."

THE Philadelphia *Times* says, editorially: "We have information from sources that we cannot question, that the ballot-stuffers of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been called upon to try their hand on Ohio to save the administration by the election of Hayes. Of this number Philadelphia is to furnish some two thousand, and they are shipped by different trains and by different roads to be landed at Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton and other points. New York is to furnish a like number and Baltimore about one thousand."

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "Hon. Jefferson Davis and party, consisting of Jefferson Davis, Jr., and Mr. J. M. Keating, of the *Appeal*, returned to the city Thursday evening. Mr. Davis, we are glad to say, is in excellent health. His visit to the Northwest was one continued ovation of fraternal greeting, which we feel assured will unite the two sections as one in the grand effort to open up the great valley and its boundless resources to the markets of the world. From the reports of his travels we are assured that the expression of friendship toward the Southern people through Mr. Davis was no milk-and-water demonstration, but a spontaneous expression from all, without regard to party or creed, and to which we know the Southern people respond with the heartiness characteristic of their nature."

A workingmen's excursion from England to America next year is proposed, leaving Liverpool early in June, visiting New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Niagara Falls and the chief cities of Canada, and embarking at Quebec for Europe about the middle of August. The excursionists should be induced to visit the South.

GOVERNOR KEMPER, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation announcing that the ceremonies of inaugurating the statue of Stonewall Jackson, received recently from Europe, will take place in Capitol Square, Richmond, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October. The people of Virginia, and all others, of whatever State or section, who admire genius and valor, who love virtue and revere the memory of Gen. Jackson, are cordially invited by the Governor to be present on that day, in order "that an outpouring worthy of the occasion may attest the admiration of the people for his exalted character, and their appreciation of the sympathy that prompted their friends in the British Islands to present a memorial so noble and so gratifying to the whole Southern people." It is expected that the widow and daughter of Gen. Jackson will be the guests of the State of Virginia or City of Richmond on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue.

THERE is no telling what a man can make of himself until he tries. When Mr. E. G. Ross, of Kansas, got to be United States Senator, he might well have supposed that he had reached the highest point of all his greatness, but with a determination worthy of the heroes of the olden time, he made another rush upward, and found himself foreman in the office of the Lawrence *Journal*. After a year in that position he has become assistant editor of the paper. Ross is a man whom it is a real pleasure for the true Christian to bet on.

On the 12th inst., elections will be held in Ohio, Nebraska, and Iowa. In Ohio the main issue is "inflation," suplemented by the public school question. Gov. Wm. Allen is the Democratic candidate for re-election as Governor, and his opponent is General R. B. Hayes. The prohibitionists present Jay Odell for Governor. Gov. Allen was elected two years ago by a plurality of 817. At that election the prohibitionists polled 10,084 votes, and an independent ticket of the "homeless party," received 9,971 votes. In Nebraska the election will be for Judges of the Supreme Court, Regents of the State University, and for a few members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies. There will also be a vote on certain amendments to the State Constitution. In Iowa the election will be for Governor and other State officers, as also a vote on amendments to the Constitution, one of which is in favor of female suffrage, by striking out the word male as a qualification. Samuel J. Kirkwood is the Republican candidate for Governor, and Shephard Leffler the Democratic candidate. At the gubernatorial election in 1875 the Republican vote was 105,122, and the Democratic vote 82,564. The Legislature to be chosen at this election will select a successor to United States Senator Wright, whose term will expire in 1877. California holds its judicial election on the 20th of October, and will also vote for a Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the election in September the Democratic plurality was about 1,000 votes. Elections will be held in Colorado and Oregon on the 25th of October, in the latter to fill a vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. George A. L. Dow, Democrat, who was elected last fall by a majority of 303, there being an independent candidate in the field who had 6,350 votes. There are now three candidates running for the position, a Democrat, a Republican and an Independent. The vote in Colorado is simply upon the choice of members of a Convention to enact a Constitution preliminary to the admission of the Territory as a State on the 4th of July, 1876, under the enabling act passed by the last Congress. On the 30th of October, Missouri will vote on the new Constitution adopted in Convention on the 2nd of August.

The Fort Fisher Re-union.

To the Survivors of the Confederate Forces, (army and navy,) engaged in the battles of Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25th, 1864, and January 15th, 1865:

COMRADES:—In response to what seems to be a very general desire on your part, I invite you to assemble in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of the Tenth of November next, being the second day of the Agricultural Fair, for a social re-union.

Ten years have elapsed since the flag and the cause we loved, went down in blood, and we parted in sadness. We did not then, surrender our right to live in history, when we laid down our arms to overwhelming numbers. When we swore allegiance to the Federal Government, we did not forswear all the hallowed memories of heroic association, nor our ceaseless love for those, who died in defence of self government by the States.

Being true men, our oath to support the amended Constitution of the United States, with the old flag, will be kept inviolate, and it will only make us better men and better citizens, to mingle together, once more, upon the field, where our souls were tried and our manhood proved.

I would hesitate to make this request, did I not believe that an era of reconciliation between the North and South had dawned upon us, and that our meeting will not be misunderstood as a political gathering, to revive the bitter asperities of the past, but will be appreciated as a proper desire on the part of Veterans, to preserve a correct account of their valor, fortitude and patient suffering in behalf of a cause which they deemed right.

WILLIAM LAMB,
Late Col. Com'ng Fort Fisher.
Norfolk, Va., July 5th, 1875.

Church Calender.

The Catholic church calender for October is as follows:

Thursday, 7—Office of the Blessed Sacraments.

Sunday, 10—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.

Saturday, 16—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

Sunday, 17—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost.

Monday, 18—St. Luke, Evangelist.

Sunday, 24—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.

Thursday, 28—St. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

Saturday, 20—Vigil of all Saints.

Sunday, 31—Twenty-fourth Sunday after pentecost.

The Dog Creation.

We propose to make a few brief and eloquent remarks upon the canine race in general, and the dogs in this city in particular, at the risk of being thought dogmatical. Dogs are a great institution, and Wilmington is the head centre. Dogs, we believe, are of very little use in the world. In some places they pay for their keeping. Shepherd dogs are doubtless of some utility, and dogs kept around dwellings, situated in lonely out-of-the-way localities in the country, are a great protection against robbers, but apart from these cases, we cannot see any use in a multitude of dogs. In a city like this there certainly can be no good reason given why it should be so full of these animals. We heard a stranger remark a few days ago that after looking around our city, he had come to the conclusion that the principal business of the people of this town is raising dogs. We hung down our head in shame, not knowing how to avert the soft impeachment.

This is certainly a very orderly city, so far as the bipeds are concerned, but here we must pause, for when we come to consider the orderly and peaceful nature of the quadrupeds called dogs, we feel we have nothing to boast of, but quite the contrary. Our city is full of dogs of high and low degree. Coleridge, we believe it was, who, in writing from the city of Cologne, asserted that he had counted seventy distinct stinks in that city. We believe if another Coleridge should visit Wilmington, he would write home that he had discovered more than seventy distinct breeds of dogs in our city. This would doubtless be highly honorable mention of us. It would give the world such an exalted idea of our tastes and degree of civilization that emigration would at once set in upon us in a stream of—what? What, dogs to be sure! To be serious, what is the use of so many curs, and why are they tolerated?

Every few minutes every night, and our ears are pained with the sounds of fierce encounters between these beasts on our streets, and if we go into the public market we have to be very careful not to tread on the paw or tail of a dog and get a bite in return; besides, if we are ever so careful in this particular, we are constantly in danger of being caught in the midst of a general dog fight, when the non-combatants are as likely to get wounded as the others. We would respectfully enquire if any compensating good grows out of this; if not, why do our people put up with it? It is a shame and a disgrace to the city, which should be abated, and that at once, before the army of dogs in Wilmington shall become as thick as the legendary leaves in Valambrosa.

Fall Bonnets.

Bonnets of regular shape, with strings, are provided by French milliners almost to the exclusion of round hats. The strings are not necessarily tied in front, but may be fastened behind or passed around the neck in the way tulle is now done. There is a fancy for making the bonnets of the semi-season of velvet and silk without flowers or feathers. There are other important bonnets for autumn completely trimmed with bird's wings. Sometimes six wings are on each side of the bonnet. These are the small wings of larks, starling and black-birds, and are sold in pairs, as the right and left wing must be placed in natural position. Still another capricious trimming is wings a la Mercury—a pair of wings arranged at the back as they are on Mercury's cap.

Touffes or clusters of roses is the new floral trimming. This is three soft roses crushed together and made the centre of long looped bows of velvet. The three roses may be all of one color, or else a plush rose, a creamy tea rose and a dark red damask may be placed together in a touffe. Marguerites and similar flowers are used in the same way. There are few wreaths and trailing sprays, but there are demi-bandeaux placed on the sides, while in front, just above the forehead is soft velvet of a becoming color. Buttercups, shaded from cream yellow to brown and black will continue to be much worn. The prediction is that the rose—queen of flowers—will retain its supremacy when velvet bonnets appear.

Red is no longer used for accessories of French bonnets. The fancy for poppies has wearied every one with it. The dark cardinal red, however, is still popular here, and will continue so. Brown, steel color and navy blue are the prevailing colors in milliner's goods. Felt will be very much used for second best bonnets. For dress occasions will be velvet trimmed with wings.

Pin-Back.

She was an elderly lady, and as she seated herself on one of the stools in a dry goods store and asked to be shown some "caliker," she remarked that when she was a "gal" she thought she was powerful lucky if she got sixteen yards in a dress, and she thought it a sinful waste of stuff to put in more; but she had just "heern" that Mrs. X. was agoin' to have forty-two yards in her new caliker, and she hoped that there might be a cloud burst in seventeen minutes if that air woman should stare around at her in church and make remarks about her clothes. "You kin just cut me off forty-three yards, and I'll have it made pin-back fashion, with an over-dress and a square mainsail, and a flyin' jib, and a back-action; then I'll jist like to see that stuck-up Mrs. X. put on airs over me."

She Pays Her Own Fare.

Yesterday when an old lady on Market street cars got out a nickle to pay her fare a gentleman sitting opposite her held out his hand to take it and save her the trouble of leaving her seat.

"What do you want?" she demanded, giving him a keen look.

"I'll pay your fare for you," he politely replied.

"I'd just like to see you or any one else get hold of my money!" she exclaimed. "I've traveled afore this, and I know what I'm about, I do!"

And she stalked forward and deposited her fare in the box. She pays her own fare.

Personal.

We were pleased to meet in our sanctum, yesterday evening, Colonel Walter L. Steele, of Richmond county The Colonel is looking well.

THE GREENBACK DOCTRINE.

Judge Kelley Explains His Currency Scheme The 3.65 Bonds.

Light for the Southern Planters on the Vexed Question of a Gold or Greenback Currency.

In response to a letter from Col. R. A. Alston, complaining of the hardships to which the planting interest of the South has so long been subject owing to the want of elasticity in the National Bank currency, the Hon. W. D. Kelley publishes an interesting letter, giving his views of the financial troubles of the country and the way to remedy them. After a general protest against the government policy, which arbitrarily denies to the people an adequate volume of legal tender money with which to carry on business, and forces them to borrow credit at inordinate rates from parties who may desire to purchase their productions at depreciated prices, Judge Kelley goes on to say:

If you will turn to the report of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, for 1865, you will find that he boasted that our people were almost entirely free from debt. Had he seen fit to do so, he could, in proof of this assertion, have pointed to the fact that the farms, factories and warehouses of the country had never in our history been so free from mortgage or judgment indebtedness than then. He need but to have referred to the report of the comptroller of the currency to have learned that so largely was internal commerce conducted upon cash principles, and so free were our business men from commercial indebtedness, that the banks could not find employment for half their funds in the purchase or discount of commercial paper, and consequently had half their funds invested in government securities, amounting to more than one fourth of the entire national debt. The rates of interest were then lower than ever before, in a season of commercial activity, and as the rate of interest had declined, wages had risen, and labor was actively employed, with constantly increasing remuneration. When R. G. Dunn & Co.'s business agency had reported the failures for the year, he might have pointed triumphantly to the fact that they had numbered but 530, with a total indebtedness of $17,625,000. What a strange contrast to this was presented in our experience of 1873. Meanwhile, that portion of our debt which, in 1865, was payable, principle and interest, in legal tender paper money, had been converted into gold-bearing bonds, and Congress, with the approval of the President, had declared that the honor of the country required the principal also to be paid in gold, and most of it had gone into the hands of foreign holders. The credit system had been revived, and not only did the banks find plenty of business paper to discount, but the rate of interest had gone up to 12, 18 and 24 per cent., by the summer of 1873. I then saw the paper of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies hawked upon the street at one per cent. a month, and commercial paper had to be gilt-edge to find parties willing to discount it at one and a-half per cent. As the rate of interest increased the profits of manufacturing diminished. The borrower was the slave of the lender, and could not quarrel with the rates he demanded, and sought to economize by reducing wages, thus originating a strife between capital and labor. This was the condition of things on the 1st of September, 1873. On the 18th of that month the failure of Jay Cooke occurred, and the crisis we are still enduring was upon us. To arrest this disastrous course of events, Congress has decreed that the contraction of legal tender money must proceed until 1879, when nothing but gold shall be legal tender in payment of debts within the limits of our country. In other words, it has given notice to capitalists that they will act unwisely by making purchases now, as by the contraction of the current money of the nation to a gold standard, prices must be reduced quit 60, or perhaps 90 per cent. Do not think this is an extreme estimate of the fall that is to take place in prices, if the resumption act is to be enforced; for, under a similar law in England, the act of 1819, providing for a return to cash payments in 1825, all property other than government securities ceased to have any market value. They who acquired mortgaged real estate under foreclosure, obtained title to it without money and without price. Hence it is that capitalists have vied with the government in contracting the currency, and have exceeded it in the measure of contraction they have wrought.

Witness the enormous deposits of greenbacks in the treasury of the United States, for which the owners hold certificates of deposits, and the fact that savings banks and national banks, in some parts of the country, refuse to receive deposits upon which they are to pay any interest, and this in the face of the fact that from one to two millions of skilled laborers are pleading for employment at low rates of wages, whereby they may earn food and clothing for themselves and their suffering families.

In order to present but a faintly tinted fore-shadowing of the disasters that are to overtake us between this and the final execution of the law referred to, let me invite your attention to the report of Dunn & Co.'s business agency for the first six months of 1875. It shows that the failures number 3,377, with a total indebtedness of $74,940,868. Assuming that the current six months shall not be more disastrous, you have in contrast with the results of 1865, when the failures were but 530, 6,754, and instead of a total indebtedness as then of but $17,625,000, a total indebtedness of $149,881,736. Here let me pause and ask what has wrought the ruinous change? I think an examination of our legislation on the subject of our currency and national debt will furnish a conclusive answer to the question. In 1865 we had over $200,000,000 of legal tender money and convertible bonds. Every form of national indebtedness that might be held by national banks as reserve, was in fact, legal tender money. Whoever held a 7 30, or a compound interest note, of which we had a thousand, some hundred millions had that which every bank and individual in the country was glad to accept in payment of debt. So, too, of the 3 per cent. certificates of deposit, which were in fact found payable on call, and all other forms of short loans payable, principal and interest, in currency; and on the 1st of August, 1865, there were in circulation more than $431,000,000 of greenbacks. The medium of exchange being thus abundant, money circulated with great rapidity. A thousand dollar note could be made to pay, and doubtless often did pay, five or ten thousand of indebtedness in a day, or purchase and pay for these amounts of commodities. A. began the day by buying a thousand dollars' worth of B. and paying him in greenbacks, 7:30 compound interest notes, or certificates of deposit, the interest on each of which was easily calculated. B. having borrowed a thousand dollars of C., hastens to pay him. C. wanting something which D. had for sale bought it from him. D. having ordered a bill of goods, which came to hand that day, paid for them, and so the quick circulation of legal tender notes made business active, and saved the producer from the hungry moth of interest. As the vision of the glories of a great London banker had not then dawned upon Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, he seemed to see all this and rejoice at it, and it was not for nearly two years that he fulminated his threat of speedy resumption in his Fort Wayne letter. That was an evil hour and an evil act for the country. From that time forward the credit mongers of Europe have woven their golden chains around us, and as the legal tender, the current money of the realm, has been contracted, energy, enterprise and industry, have been driven into the toils of the venders of credit.

But you asked for a remedy. To restore the impossible; to restore to credit and competency the countless men of energy and enterprise who have been reduced to the bankruptcy and want by the shrinkage in the value of their property and the high rates of interest imposed upon them by the ruthless action of the government, is no less impossible; nor can we hope to bring back to their old habits of self respect, temperance, industry and thrift the millions of industrious laborers who have been forced to live in idleness, and to accept, yes to tramp the country and beg for the bitter bread of charity. But these are things of the past. Can we create a brighter outlook for the future? That is the purport of your question. I believe we can. The first thing to be done will be to repeal the law arbitrarily fixing a day for the resumption of specie payments. This will lift the terrible shadow under which the whole debtor class in which thousands of our best people are trembling in despair. In so far it will restore confidence. The next step will be to tempt the owners of the hoarded millions of treasure which, if it were circulating as a medium of exchange, would be money, but which is now dead and unproductive capital, to invest it, and thus restore confidence and revive industry. This I would do by requiring the government to practically return to reliance upon the American people for its loans the acceptance of its money at par for those loans, the payment of its interest in its legal tender money, to its own people, and this I would accomplish by requiring it to issue bonds of twenty-five dollars and mutiplies thereof at a rate of one per cent a day for one dollar, or $3 65 per annum, which should like the 3 per cent. certificates above referred to, be always convertable into greenbacks by the holders on presentation at the treasury of the United State or any sub-treasury. This would call forth the vast amount of legal tender money that is now hoarded for the purpose of purchasing property when the final crash shall come. But, says some creature of the credit-mongers, through the columns of the metropolitan journals, "This is a scheme to make the government pay interest to the rich upon funds they cannot employ." It would be this and nothing else if the plan stopped here. It is, however, well known to every intelligent journalist in the country that it does not stop here, but that I and my co-laborers for this reform have at all times proposed that the secretary of the treasury should be required to apply the funds thus received to the redemption or purchase and cancellation of our gold-bearing bonds. It would thus, to the extent to which the 3.65 should be taken, enable the government to change the character of a large amount of interest from gold to paper, to pay it to our own people intead of to foreigners, and to save the difference between 3,65 and 6 per cent. It would break up or greatly diminish the speculation in gold; for by giving a new and profitable use to the greenback, it would increase its market price, and thus bring gold and legal tender money to the same value, or nearly so.—Let me illustrate the simplicity and effectiveness of the operation. In July and August the secretary of the treasury was compelled to buy as many greenbacks as he could get for five millions of gold in each month, and during this month he is buying as many as he can get for four millions of gold. He thus practically goes into the gold-room weekly to traffic with the treasure of the country and fatten the vampires that suck the life-blood of the industrial classes. Why does he do this? Not because he has hoards of gold that will enable him to resume specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879, and desires to profit by huckstering the surplus, but because the internal revenue taxes, which are payable in currency, do not produce income enough to meet the current expenses of the government; and the result is, that he has to buy currency, month by month, for that purpose. Under the system above indicated, this disreputable traffic would disappear, for the law should authorize the secretary to take from the currency derived from the issue of 3.65 bonds such amounts as might be required to enable him to meet the appropriations made by Congress, and to apply on the first of each month so much gold as might be in the treasury and not required by its exigencies to the calling, redemption and cancellation of 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds. He would thus, instead of swelling the business and profits of the gold room, as he now does, be reducing our interest account and relieving us from the impoverishing effects of the practical absenteeism established by the transfer of our gold bearing bonds to Europe. This much accomplished, confidence would be entirely restored, and the tramps who now infest the country, gathering back to forge, furnace, factory and mine, would give their skill and vigor in exchange for money and in supplying to their wants, (which in consequence of long enforced idleness and their present destitution are many,) would patronize the industry of each other and make a market for our products. Then the grower of cotton might hope to realize a profit on his capital and labor, and the credit-mongers who now absorb that which should be his reward, might be driven to raising cotton or to engage in some other productive pursuit. Then, too, the aspiring poor of Great Britain and Europe would hear that prosperity had returned to our country and would flow in upon us, as they were doing when money was easy and business on a cash basis, at the rate of from 400,000 to 450,000 a year. Then we might confidently hope to see the South gratify its new-born desire for industrial development and commercial prosperity, and give to all comers cordial welcome to fields over which would wave golden crops of grain, amid cotton fields which, to strangers, would look like wintry snows at midsummer.

Skins That Slip.

The days of the scuppernong are almost numbered for the season. A few bushels still daily find their way to market, however, and their skins seem to be of the most slippery sort. They occasionally put the nether limbs of pedestrians on our sidewalks to an unexpected trial of skill in the performance of their wonted functions, and several times on yesterday we witnessed feats of ground and lofty tumbling which made us almost believe that Cole's circus had not yet left town.

It's all owing, however, to the way one walks. Everyone has noticed that there are different styles of walking: There is your smooth, easy, cat-like walker, who glides along without an effort and never stumbles or slips; for him skins have no terrors. Then there is your confident, high-headed, heavy stepper, who is always looking forward to the main chance; he often finds himself the victim of his own over-weening self-reliance; a slippery skin is often to him a stumbling block. But the safest traveler of all is the broad-bottomed, deliberate square-walker, who marks out for himself a bee line and follows it without deviation, through slosh and over pavement; a skin to him is nothing—not even a whisky skin disturbs; he is like the Irishman's game cock—the Muscovy drake—that can whip any other cock, "faith, for all hell couldn't trip him up."

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUTLAWRY.

Organized Bands of Negroes in Arkansas—Senator Alcorn and Gen. Chalmers Commanding the Whites.

NEWS IN GENERAL

Fires—Convention—Ravisher Arrested—True Bill—Sherman's Memories—A $20,000 Fraud.

GOLD 171-8.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

NOON DISPATCHES.

ARKANSAS.

A Negro Mob Repulsed.

HELENA, Oct. 4.—Many white ladies including Senator Alcorn's daughter, are here from Friars Point for safety. The negroes, three hundred strong, came within a short distance of Friars Point. Gen. Chalmers who commands the whites, moved out and gave them ten minutes to disperse in. The negroes reorganized three miles out, when they were again dispersed on the approach of the whites. The negroes are supposed to be waiting for reinforcements. Col. Burke and others have gone down from here to organize forces to go down to-night.

HELENA, Oct. 6.—The Sheriff of Coahoma County caused our town to be invaded this morning by an armed mob of negroes. We drove them back. We are fully organized for a defense, with Senator Alcorn and Gen. Chalmers in command. The sheriff has fled the county. Send us aid immediately. Send H. P. Reid.

GEO. R. ALCORN.

WASHINGTON.

The Confederate Colonists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Swatara will shortly leave for Paragua, Brazil, and will bring back and land at Port Royal, South Carolina, the remainder of the confederate colonists.

KENTUCKY.

National Grange—Destructive Fires.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—The executive committee of the national grange, is in cession in this city. The directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company are in conference with the commissioners, concerning the direct trade in grange products, with England.

Five large barns in Robertson county, Tennessee, were burned during the past week, envolving a loss of forty thousand pounds of tobacco. The *Courier-Journal's* special says, the fires were occasioned by gases arising from the tobacco by a peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

GEORGIA.

The River Improvement Convention.

ATLANTA, Oct. 6—The river improvement convention met in Rome. B. C. Young was elected permanent president.

CALIFORNIA.

The Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—The board of trustees elected D. O. Nulls, President, Wm. Alward, vice-President and Thos. Brown, Cashier. The advisary committee is composed of Thos. Bell, Wm. Sharon and Jas. R. Keene.

TEXAS.

Aid for Texas.

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—The bridge over the bay is repaired and trains are running regularly. Aid is coming from all directions and is forwarded where it is most needed. The storm washed out the channel so that European steamers can come to landing without lightening.

NEW YORK.

The Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The board of trade has arranged for a number of public addresses on the currency question to be delivered at Cooper Union, by Hon. W. D. Kelly, Oct. 11th, Gen. Butler, Oct. 14th and Col. W. M. Grosvener, of St. Louis, Oct. 25th.

RHODE ISLAND.

Letter Lost—Outrage.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 6.—A most valuable bank letter in Sunday's mail for Boston is missing.

The house of a widow lady named Dora Wilkinson was entered last night and the widow and a young lady sleeping with her, were chloroformed and the widow dragged to an adjoining room and outraged. When the women recovered consciousness the men had escaped

WASHINGTON.

A Review of Sherman's Memories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The announcement of a lengthy review of Sherman's memories, made up chiefly from official records of the war department, reached here to day. It will make a volume as large as one of Sherman's. Free access to the official files for the purpose of making this compilation was given at the department, to the author. It is by Gen. Boyton, and will be published in a fortnight by Witstach & Baldwin, of Cincinnati.

TENNESSEE.

The Negro War—A $20,000 Fraud.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6.—The impression prevails here that no blood was shed at Friars Point, and that no steps had been taken to forward men and arms from here. A body of organized men will go from Helena. Alcorn had 70 cavalry and 40 infantry with which he had driven off two hundred negroes under Brown. The steamer Maud from Helena reports no fighting. The situation is unchanged.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.—Henry C. Avery, formerly of this vicinity, but of Texas since the war, was arrested for pressing fraudulent government claims of over $20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Convention—Failure—Nomination.

LOWELL, Oct. 6.—A tramp was arrested on suspicion of having commited the outrage on Miss Longmade. His face was scratched and his clothing was bloody. He admits of having left Suncook about the time of the murder.

The State Labor Reform Convention has 30 delegates. E. M. Chamberlain of Boston, presiding. The resolution that it was inexpedient to make the nominations of state officers, was tabled.

Howes & Blanchard founders, have failed.

A prohibition party met at Tremont Temple. The hall was well filled with ladies. Rev. D. E. Eddy president. The committee on resolutions reported among other resolutions "Resolved that the safety of the republic and the cause of prohibition depends upon making the party a unit for the right, which can best be done by defeating Alexander H. Rice. A committee of thirteen was appointed to nominate a prohibition candidate for Governor. Jas. L. Baker was nominated.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON COLUM
—AND—
AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6:30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12:05 P M
Leave Florence	12:45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6:22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.0 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.20 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent
july 3 158-tf

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after [illegible] the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN

Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at	7.35 A. M
Arrive Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
" Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.00 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11.41 A. M
" Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
" Union Depot	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
" Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M
" Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon, daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
" Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
" Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't
june 9 137-tf

Carolina Central Railway Co.
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1875.

Change of Schedule.

On and after the 20th inst., trains will run over this Railway as follows:

Passenger and Mail Trains Daily (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	7.00 A M
Arrive in Charlotte at	7.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	8.30 A M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.30 A M
Leave Buffalo at	11.30 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	3.45 P M
Leave Charlotte at	6.30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at	7.00 P M

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	5.00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at	8.15 A M
Leave Charlotte at	5.00 P M
Arrive in Wilmington at	8.00 A M

Passenger train leaves Wilmington connecting closely with the Air Line to Atlanta.

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

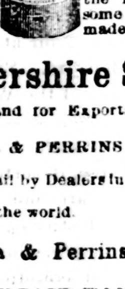
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
aug 4

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS
NEW YORK
June 22 148 wd&w

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Angel.

A Novel. By M. Thackeray, Author of "Old Kensington," "The Village of the Cliff," "Bluebeard's Keys," etc. With illustrations. Paper, 75 cents.

Alice Lorraine.

A Tale of the South Downs. By R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Cradock Nowell," "Maid of Sker," etc. Paper, 75 cents.

The Celebrated Double Elastic

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS,

are for sale by all dealers in Stationery. For convenience of those who may wish to try them, Sample Cards, containing one each of 15 numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 Grand St., New York.
sep 30 3m

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

A Hard Lick.

[Wilson, N. C., Advance]

During the discussion in the Convention a few days ago, Mr Tourgee, the carpet-bag delegate from Guilford made a speech in defence of carpet baggers. In the course of his remarks he made the blasphemous assertion that Jesus Christ was a carpet-bagger! Mr. Turner, in reply, handled the gentleman with gloves off and showed up in strong language the true character of the carpet bagger. In answer to the charge that the Savior was a carpet bagger, Mr. Turner said there was but one carpet-bagger described in the Bible, and he was the father of all the carpet-baggers. He requested the clerk to read from the 12th chapter of John, commencing at the third verse, as follows:

3. Then Mary took a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair, and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment.

4. Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him,

5. Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?

6. This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief and had the bag.

Here was the father of carpet-baggers, Judas Iscariot, said Mr. Turner, and so are all the others that have come down South to steal and swindle the people. The effect of Mr. Turner's remarks can better be imagined than described.

[Raleigh News]

Spunky, Sensible and Right

During all the war over their case, Messrs. Sinclair and McEachin, the Democratic delegates in the Convention from Robeson county, have held their peace. Thursday Mr. Sinclair broke the long and patient silence in a manly little speech of which we regret we are able to give only a meagre synopsis.

He said in substance that he had not before spoken on this subject. That he had been duly elected by the board of commissioners of Robeson county, as a delegate to this Convention. That this declaration had been made by the commissioners without his instrumentality and without his knowledge. That after the commissioners had declared him properly elected, the Sheriff of Robeson county, without his solicitation or knowledge, had made out a certificate which was delivered to him. That he presented this certificate to Judge Settle, and by that officer was declared to be entitled to his seat, and that he would hold his seat and exercise all the rights and claim all the privileges which were exercised or claimed by any other delegate, until it should be ascertained that he was not legally entitled to a seat in the body. That when the committee who had the matter in charge to inquire into his right to hold this seat should make their report, and the Convention should be called to take action upon the direct question of his right to the seat, then he would determine for himself what course he would pursue. But until that question should arise for direct decision, he did not acknowledge the right of any delegate to question his action, or whether he should act or not upon any matter indirectly relating to his case. That the question now before the Convention was not the direct question as to whether he should hold his seat; that it did not affect the merits of the case at all, but was merely incidental, and that he should vote on it as upon any other ordinary matter.

General Clingman on the Currency.

[From the Raleigh News.]

The able and interesting exposition of Gen. Clingman's views on the subject of the currency, as set forth in his interview with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is attracting wide special attention. The able manner in which the subject is handled, the clear and forcible illustrations, the irresistible arguments, give this exposition the force of authority upon a subject which is destined to be the most prominent of the issues in the approaching Presidential campaign. It must furnish the text for arguments which are to be used at the South on the subject of what is called inflation; not only at the South, but even at the North. Massachusetts men like that of the Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman who has given earnest attention to this subject, and who may be regarded as a leader in the opposition to the ideas of the hard money party, acknowledge with admiration the correctness and force of Gen. Clingman's views.

Below is a letter addressed by Mr. Kelly to Gen. Clingman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1875.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, Raleigh, North Carolina.

MY DEAR GENERAL—It may not be unpleasant for you to know that though neither my venerable friend Henry Carey nor I are regular readers of the New York *Herald*, he yesterday called my attention to the report of the interview between one of its reporters and you on the currency question, and commended your views most earnestly. Of course, I obtained a copy, and have read them with equal interest, and hasten to thank you for the good work you have thus done. Having referred to the impression they made upon him whom I regard as the foremost expounder of social science in this or any country, let me give you an exact *verbatim et literatim* from a letter just received from an Irish laboring man by the name of Patrick Kelley, a resident of Yorkville, New York, who occasionally writes me:

"The splendid answers which General Clingman gave the *Herald* reporter and published in Monday's *Herald*, was very clear and interesting, and it is remarked that some more such interviews like that might turn the *Herald*, for it likes to be on the strong side. General Clingman's remarks will do much good." My dear General, he is fortunate, who is able to express himself so clearly as to win the commendation of so wide a range of intelligence as is marked by these extremes. Assuring you that the good work is advancing beyond my most sanguine expectations, I remain

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. D. KELLEY.

A Well Managed Road.

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, notwithstanding the general depression in business, makes a fine showing. The gross receipts are $16,-993 89 more for August and September this year than the same months last year. The expenses $6,543 77 less, and net receipts $22,546 66 more for above months this than last year. This is the best evidence of good management that a corporation can produce.—*Columbia Union Herald.*

Best Baritone.

We understand that a lady of this city will offer as a prize at the next Fair of the Agricultural Association to the best baritone player, who plays and composes his own music, a handsome music pouch made of Turkish morocco and trimmed with beads and velvet. We understand that several will compete for the prize, and among the number are the different players of the baritone horn in our city bands.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

From the Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, October 4th.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr Badger, an ordinance in relation to the W. N. C. R. R.; provides that nothing in the Constitution shall prohibit the Legislature from completing this road, the State now owning the same. Referred.

By Mr. Holton, a resolution that the contestants from Robeson county, Messrs. Norment and McNeill, be paid per diem and mileage from the beginning of the session to the time of the decision of the question.

Rules suspended, and the resolution adopted.

CALENDAR.

Ordinance to strike out secs. 15, 16 and 17, art. 4, and insert the following:

The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightly pertains to it as a coordinate department of the government, but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution, or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

Mr. Bennett called the previous question, which call was sustained by a vote of 49 to 46, and the ordinance then passed its second reading by a vote of 50 to 46.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended to consider the ordinance establishing a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry, the same to take the place of sec. 17, art. 3, of the present Constitution.

Mr. Turner objected to the mandatory character of the ordinance proposed.

Mr. French explained the objects sought to be obtained, that it was intended to benefit and protect the farming community, that the proposition originated with the Grangers, and that such departments had worked well in other Southern States. He deemed that all efforts that had been made under the present law had proved failures.

The ordinance then passed its second and third readings almost unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance declaring that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated, was considered and passed its second and third readings.

Ordinance to strike out sec. 33, art. 5 of the Constitution, being a substitute from the committee, was considered. This ordinance deprives the magistrates of the jurisdiction now granted them, and allows the General Assembly to define their jurisdiction.

Mr. Bowman, rep., opposed the ordinance. The workings of the Magistrates in his section of the country, had always proved acceptable, and he could see no good reason to take away from the Justices the jurisdiction now granted them. He was unwilling to place this power in the hands of the General Assembly.

Mr. Jarvis, dem., explained the necessity of placing in the hands of the Legislature the power to arrange the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, as occasion might at any time require a change, and not make it necessary to go to the expense of changing the Constitution when any change in this jurisdiction may be needed.

Mr. Barringer favored the ordinance to strike out. He had always favored the county court system. The present system worked injury to all classes, and cheap courts should be established. Yet he thought no Legislature would ever do this, and hence that body should have the power to say where the jurisdiction of Magistrates should commence and end.

Mr. Bennett moved the previous question, which call was sustained by a vote of 50 to 48.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of 51 to 47.

Pending further consideration, the special order was announced.

SPECIAL ORDER

Ordinance to amend sec. 6 art. 1, relating to the public debt of the State.

Mr. Turner submitted a substitute from the Committee on Bill of Rights providing that the State shall never pay or assume any debt incurred since the 1st day of January, 1868, and prior to the 1st day of January, 1875, in aid of any railroad corporation under any ordinance, resolution or act by any Convention or General Assembly, and the General Assembly shall not in any measure recognize said debt.

Mr. Durham submitted a substitute, being the same as submitted Saturday from the Committee on Public Debt, except that part which provided that no interest which has accrued or may hereafter accrue upon any bonds of the State shall ever be paid.

Mr. Jarvis moved an amendment striking out that portion which gives the General Assembly the power to levy a tax to pay any part of the special tax bonds.

Mr. Jarvis sustained at some length his amendment. He considered the old debt of the State sacredly binding upon the State, but he did not think one cent should ever be paid upon the special tax bonds. In saying that these bonds were born in corruption he did not wish to reflect individually upon the members of the Legislature of 1868, as he recognized as members of that body, who voted for many of these measures, gentlemen above any of the corrupting influences then brought to bear upon all legislation; but it was an indisputable fact that the entire control of that Legislature was in the hands of Milton S. Littlefield. At the time these bonds were issued and placed upon the market it was known throughout this country that North Carolina was not able to pay her old debt, and that parties who bought them did so knowing this to be the case. As the matter stood at present, any General Assembly had the power to repeal the law adopted in 1869 70, which prevented the assessment of any taxes to pay the interest on the debt of North Carolina, and he wished to take this power from the General Assembly.

Mr. Young moved to lay the whole matter upon the table. Lost.

A motion to adjourn, by Mr. McCabe, was lost.

Mr Young called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The question recurred on Mr. Jarvis' amendment to strike out the words "of more than five per cent.," in relation to the special tax bonds, which was adopted.

Mr. French's amendment to appoint a Board of Arbitration, was lost.

The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, p. m.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Messrs. Bennett, Price, Kerby, Allman, Harrington, Marshall, Summers, Morehead, King, Bingham, Price, Cunningham, Roberts, Watts, Henderson, Allison, Nicholson, Faison, Patterson, Anderson and Bird entered a protest against the resolution adopted yesterday paying the contestants from Robeson county per diem and mileage.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Thorne, an ordinance for the financial relief of the people of North Carolina. Provides for a State banking system. Referred.

By Mr. Dockery, a resolution looking to the early completion of the W. N. C. R. R. Provides that the General Assembly shall do what may be in its power to complete this road at the earliest possible day. Calendar.

By the same, a resolution inviting and welcoming immigration into our midst to assist in developing our resources. Calendar.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee as to the operations of the gauge law on the Cheraw & Salisbury Road. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bingham moved to re-consider the vote by which the substitute "repudiating" the special tax bonds and the debt contracted during the war was lost yesterday.

Mr. Clingman moved to table this motion, and the motion to table prevailed by the following vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Albertson, Allison, Avery, Barringer, Barrow, Bean, Bell, Bivens, Blocker, Bullock, Buxton, Bryan, Chamberlain, Clingman, Coleman, Crosby, Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Durham, Faircloth, French, Goodwin, Hampton, Hinnant, Hodge, Hoffman, Horton, Jones, of Yadkin, Jordan, Justice, Kerr, King, of Lenoir, Lowe, Mabson, Manning, of New Hanover, Massey, McCabe, McCandless, Nowell, Page, Rumley, Scott, of Jones, Shober, Smyth, Taylor, Thorne, Wheeler, Woodfin, and Young—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Allman, Anderson of Clay, Anderson of Madison, Bennett, Bingham, Boyd, Bunn, Byrd, Carter, Cooper, Cowell, Cunningham, Dobson, Faison, Farrior, George, Green, Harrington, Henderson, Holton, Jarvis, Jones of Caldwell, Love, Manning of Chatham, Marshall, McCorkle, Morehead, Motz, Neal, Nicholson, Patterson, Price, Redwine, Ried, Robbins, Roberts of Davidson, Roberts of Gates, Scott of Onslow, Shepherd, Sinclair, Singletary, Spake, Stallings, Strond, Summers, Turner, Vaughan, Watts and Wilson—49.

Mr. Holton, rep., in explaining his vote against tabling the motion to reconsider, said he voted for the good of the State and in accordance with his judgment of the matter.

Mr. Justice, rep., changed his vote from nay to aye, saying he did so against his own judgment, but in accordance with the wishes of his party friends.

By Mr. Manning, of Chatham, an ordinance providing that the General Assembly shall levy no tax to pay any portion of the public debt of the State without first submitting the question to the qualified voters of the State. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER

Being a question to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance to amend art. 3, sec. 10 of the Constitution, passed its third reading. Relates to the Governor and the Senate having power to appoint certain officers.

Mr. Durham moved to lay this motion upon the table. Lost by a vote of 54 to 48.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Being an ordinance to abrogate sec. 33, art. 4 of the Constitution; relating to the jurisdiction of the Justices.

The question came up on the passage of the bill on its second reading. Passed by a vote of 53 to 49.

CALENDAR.

Ordinance to abrogate secs. 15, 16 and 17 of art. 4 of the Constitution, and substituting therefor a provision that the General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department of the Government; but that body shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provides also a system of appeals, and regulates by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers, of all the Courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

Mr Blocker, rep., spoke at some length in opposition to the ordinance. He said such amendments as this proposed to take away the rights of the people. He intended to utter his protest against all such attempts to overthrow all that was good in the Constitution under which we are now living

Mr. Bennett called previous question, which call was sustained.

Mr. Justice moved to adjourn.

The chair decided the motion not in order, until the previous question had been disposed of.

Mr. Badger appealed from the decision of the Chair, which appeal was lost by a vote of 54 to 47.

The ordinance then passed its third and final reading by a vote of 54 to 45.

Mr. Badger, (who had voted with the affirmative,) moved to reconsider the vote by which this ordinance had passed, which motion Mr. Durham moved to lay upon the table.

The motion to table received 53 to 2, not a quorum (the Republicans not voting), the motion to table did not prevail.

Mr. Badger then moved that his motion to reconsider be postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Justice moved to adjourn. Lost by a vote of 53 to 52.

After several motions to take a recess, the Convention finally adjourned until 4 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Badger to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance to strike out secs. 15, 16 and 17 of art. 4 passed, was considered, and after a considerable number of motions, callings of the roll, and a large number of points of "order" from the Republican side of the house, occupying the time of the Convention until 6 o'clock, the motion to re-consider was lost, while the Republican members were absent from the hall almost in a body, having absented themselves to prevent a quorum.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office for ordinances No 39 and 232 was considered. It requires ninety days residence before a person can vote, and prohibits any person convicted of felony or other infamous crime from voting.

Smyth, col., "spoke a piece" in opposition to the measure, and pending its consideration the Convention adjourned.

Benedict Arnold Dramatized.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says that a gentleman of this city, whose literary abilities are of a high order, has written a tragedy of great merit, founded on the treason of General Arnold and the death of Major Andre. It has not been given to the public, but those who have seen it say the play, if put upon the stage, would be eminently successful. And here we notice a coincidence worthy of mention. In the Belgravia for August, G. A. Sala suggests this very subject as an excellent one for a drama. He describes the Andre episode in the Revolution at some length, pointing out the features especially adapted for tragic effect, if properly woven into a drama. The coincidence of two persons, unacquainted with each other, thinking of such a subject for a literary venture as the one in question, is as singular as it is infrequent.

Cape Fear Agricultural Fair.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Thomas C. DeRosset, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, of an invitation to the Fair which takes place on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of November.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants

[illegible]

Consignments respectfully solicited.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

October 7, 1875.

General trade continues to improve as the season advances, and while some departments are remarkably dull, at a period when everybody is accustomed to look for animation, others show a marked degree of activity, which counterbalances the dulness of some branches of trade. The crops are coming in more freely than when we last wrote, and money is more active at present than for some months past.

The naval store and cotton trade, has been very large, as compared with last week. The former article has been well sustained, and prices have been firm. Cotton has been coming in freely, and receipts during the past week have almost doubled the former week.

The export trade shows a slight falling off. This is owing entirely to the absence of freight accommodations. Ocean freights are firmer, and vessels coming into port can obtain freights of almost any kind of merchandize. The shipments for the week were as follows:

Cotton, 582 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 3,205 casks; Rosin, 11,217 brls; Crude Turpentine, 26 brls; Tar, 65 brls; against—Cotton, 1,607 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 2,668 casks; Rosin, 10,038 bbls; Crude Turpentine, 101 bbls; Tar, 505 bbls; for last week.

The chief features of the market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—There has been a fair enquiry for cotton during the past week and the transactions have been large. The tone of the market has been steady most of the week, with very slight alterations of official quotations, none of which are worthy of report as the market closes officially steady at the same quotations that it opened on last Friday. The receipts have almost doubled those of last week and continue daily on the increase. There is cotton enough here now to make a market and buyers are taking advantage of the present prices to supply their demands. The sales for the week reach a total of 1,678 bales, mostly for exports about 70 bales of which were taken for home consumption by spinners. The receipts for the week were 2,098 bales. The exports 582 bales and the stock is now 2,759 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 96,265 bales, against 47,068 bales last week, 36,740 bales the previous week and 18,676 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September 1, 1875, 186,756 bales, against 155,421 bales for the same period of 1874, showing an *increase* since September 1, 1875, of 31,335 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 15,812 bales, of which 9,338 were to Great Britain, none to France, and 1,414 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 164,618 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary, nominal.
Good ordinary, 11 cents.
Strict good ordinary, 11 [illegible] cents.
Low middling, 12 [illegible]
Middling, [illegible] cents.
Good middling, [illegible] cents.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—At $1 35 for hard and 2 35 for yellow dip and virgin the daily receipts which were small comparatively, were sold to distillers, until Wednesday morning when there was a decline reported on yellow dip and virgin of 25 cents and an advance on hard of 5 cents. This however was disputed as several parties claimed that they had obtained former figures while others asserted that they paid the prices quoted at the decline. The market however was settled yesterday and former figures established and the market close firm to-day as it opened.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls	Hard	Yel. Dip.	Virgin
Friday	250	$1.25	$1.35	$2.35
Saturday	137	1.35	2.35	2.35
Monday	119	1.35	2.35	2.35
Tuesday	488	1.30	2.35	2.35
W'day	450	1.40	2.10	2.10
Thursday	160	1.35	2.35	2.35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—With the large export movement noted in our last the supply of this article has become very much reduced in yard, and the business movement of the week has been confined to such portions of the daily receipts that buyers could reach. The tone of the market has been steady throughout, and the receipts for the week 1,450 casks have been purchased at 32 cents. The market closes to-day firm at 32½ cents bid. The receipts for the week were 1,450 casks; exports were 3,205 casks and the stock in yard and afloat is 3,445 casks.

ROSIN.—There is apparently a continued pretty steady undertone on the general rosin market, and few holders exhibit any great inclination to force their rosins on the market. The demand for strained has not been quite so sharp for the last few days of the week, but the undertone has been steady, and the transactions were all at about former quotations, except a small sale on Wednesday of 500 brls at $1 30. At the close to-day, the market is quoted quiet and nominal for strained at $1 35.

The sales for the week were 5,500 brls strained, at $1 35@$1 37½, @ $1 30; 1,000 brls. "D," at $1 35 and 500 brls. C to N, at $2 25 to $500 per barrel.

The receipts for the week were 9,610 barrels. Exports, 11,217 barrels. Stock in yard and afloat, 63,453 barrels.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 35
Good Strained	1 40
No. 2	1 45
Extra No. 2	1 50
Low No. 1	2 00 @ 2 25
No. 1	2 75 @ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25 @ 3 50
Low Pale	3 75 @ 4 00
Pale	4 00 @ 4 25
Window Glass	5 00 @ 5 25
Water White	5 75 @ 6 00

TAR.—The market for this article was very steady in the early part of the week, and $1 55 was freely paid for the receipts. On Wednesday, however, there was a decline reported of 15 cents. To-day the market closes steady at $1 40 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 881 bbls; exports 65 bbls; stock 1,433.

GRAIN.—No changes of any importance are noticed to-day in the grain market of the week. There was one cargo, the schooner Henrietta Hill arrived from Baltimore with 2,800 bushels which was taken into store. There is no cargo quotation, though a good demand exists for prime, white corn, and cargoes of this quality would probably bring an advance on former sales. The receipts for the week were 2,000 bushels by railroad and about 6,500 bushels per steamship. Corn from store is unchanged.

The following are the quotations from store to day: Yellow and mixed corn, 85 @ 87½ cents, and white meal 90@$1 00; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 70 to 80 cents ℔ bushel, including sack. PEAS—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sells at 90@$1 00 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply and sells at $1 10@1 20, according to quantity.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry at present. Sales from store at $1 00 @1 05 per bushel, including sacks.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Our [illegible] assortment of American Pocket and Table Cutlery,

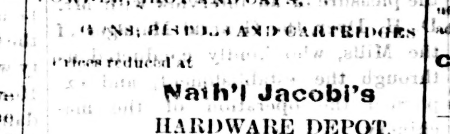
POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS,

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES

Prices reduced at

Nath'l Jacobi's

HARDWARE DEPOT.



GRASS BLADES AND HOOKS,

HAMES AND COLLARS,

SEINE AND GILL TWINES,

Reduced prices at

Nathaniel Jacobi's

HARDWARE DEPOT,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS,

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

HARDWARE DEPOT,

NO. 9 MARKET ST.

sep 26

Postponement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from numerous urgent petitions of citizens, the ADVERTISING OF REAL ESTATE, for unpaid city taxes 1875, is POSTPONED FOR ONE MONTH October 5th, proximo.

By direction of the Mayor.

F. G. KERVIN,
City Treasurer

sep 28 1m

Sale of Valuable

CITY PROPERTY.

BY virtue of the power contained in a deed in trust executed to the undersigned as trustee for the benefit of certain parties therein named, by the late Thomas W. Dewey, on the [illegible] day of January, 1870, I shall expose to public sale to the highest bidder on Monday of the next term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, being the 22d day of November, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the Court House door, the following property:

[illegible] The lot in the city of Charlotte known as the Banking House of the Bank of Mecklenburg and occupied by the late Thos. W. Dewey, extending fifty-six (56) feet on Tryon street and [illegible] street, and extending from Street [illegible]

[illegible] Charlotte in the North [illegible]

[illegible]

F. H. DEWEY, Trustee.

Cotton Ties and Salt.

2,000 BUNDLES ARROW TIES.

4,000 SACKS SALT

For sale by

BINFORD, CROW & CO.

aug 21

Bagging, Ties, Salt, &c.

[illegible]

Molasses,

[illegible] Sacks Salt,

[illegible] Bagging,

[illegible] Ties,

[illegible] S. H. Molasses,

[illegible] Boxes Cheese,

[illegible] Bags Coffee,

50 Barrels Sugar,

100 Cases Lye and Potash,

400 Kegs Powder, Blasting and Sporting,

Fuse Caps, Shot, Snuff, Candy, Candles, Matches, Oysters, Pickles, Tomatoes, Peaches, Tobacco, Soap, Lard, Starch, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

sep 30

Pee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties.

Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.

DUCKETT & ERVIN,
Editors.

School Books.

At the old "POPULAR BOOK STORE" OF

EDWARD MANN'S,

(Formerly Love's Book Store,)

May be found a complete assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Parents, Teachers and Guardians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

BOTTOM PRICES

On Blank Books, Books, Paper, Envelopes and Stationery. Merchants and others interested will please notice.

E. MANN,
Book Seller and Stationer,
Front street, near the Hotel.

oct 5

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test

Endorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following certificate, selected from many others.

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.

Messrs C. West & Sons: Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in the city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours truly,

(Signed) ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE

[illegible] Storekeeper for it:

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SONS

113, 115, S. Lombard Street, Baltimore.

sep 1 eod 6m

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY

BY

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

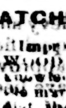
The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.

Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, either at Wadesboro or Wilmington.

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.



In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer

506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb 14—2m

J. M. Chasten,

General Commission Merchant

BALTIMORE.

WILL give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Peanuts and country produce generally. Also to the purchase of merchandise. Refers by permission to Captain J. C. Grainger, President of Bank of New Hanover.

aug 24 tf

Copartnership Notice.

WE have this day, October 1st, 1875, associated ourselves for the transaction of a general commission business, by the name and style of Woody & Currie.

J. D. WOODY,
J. H. CURRIE.

oct 5 3t

THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

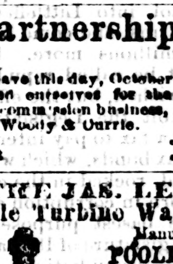
Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.



Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

march 26 wkly6mo

The Novel of the Season!

CHRISTIAN REIDS'

"A QUESTION OF HONOR."

"A Question of Honor, by Christian Reid, is praised by the press as a work highly creditable to American literature. The subjoined extracts are from very favorable criticisms:

From the Philadelphia Press.

"A new work of fiction by Christian Reid is always acceptable . . . 'A Question of Honor,' is a story of Southern society, with a well constructed and well-sustained plot, and with a finish which will be unanticipated by most readers."

From the New Haven Register.

"An admirably-told story, full of incident and plot, that are in no respect overstrained, and carrying intense interest as the threads of the narrative are caught up and joined together."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The story is a charming one, and is fully worthy of the author's reputation; indeed, it has secured to us the best and noblest of all that she has yet written."

From the Boston Globe.

"Exquisitely clear in style and elevated in tone, and is worth more than one careful reading."

From the Utica Herald.

"The author has wrought with care and with a good ethical and artistic purpose, and these are the essential needs in the building up of an American literature."

From the Boston Gazette.

"A real contribution to American fiction, 'A Question of Honor' will more than maintain the already enviable reputation of its author."

From the Buffalo Courier.

"The author of 'Valerie Aylmer' is one of the most successful of those who have tried to make use of the dramatic material of American life."

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75.

Mailed to any address within the United States, postpaid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
549 & 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

aug 20 d&w 1we

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A. M., Prof. Ancient and Mod ern Languages.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro, (the centre of four Railroads), and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding countries or in the Eastern portion of the State. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be entertained by parents sending their sons to this place, as not a single case of serious illness occurred in the School during the past scholastic year. No parent, therefore, can reasonably be deterred from patronizing this School on the score of the unhealthiness of the location.

Professor E. W. Adams, who has charge of the Mathematical Department, is an alumnus of Randolph Macon College, and has been a successful teacher of youth for many years.

The course of instruction is sound, thorough and extensive and seeks to develop and improve the mental powers of the pupils by training them to THINK, and by teaching them the right use of the faculties with which God has endowed them.

The discipline of the School, while it is mild and parental, enforces the duty of obedience to every rule and regulation. As insubordination and disorderly conduct are wholly incompatible with scholastic training and mental progress, no boy who is indisposed to improve his time or is an injury to his fellows, will be retained in the School.

Moral and religious instruction receives a due share of attention and consideration; for unless the heart and conscience be instructed and enlightened, more secular learning will avail but little in the formation of a correct and upright character.

The four religious bodies being well represented in this place, every boarder is allowed to attend that Church on Sunday which his parent may designate. This wish and preference of the parent will be strictly observed, as nothing of a sectarian character is countenanced in the School.

Boys are prepared for advanced classes in College or for the active business of life.

The building, hitherto known as the "Female College" has been secured by the Principal, and will hereafter be used as a school for boys.

Deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks, profanity and every species of gambling are strictly prohibited.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks

HALF IN ADVANCE—BALANCE ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Tuition for primary department	$15 00
" " Higher English	20 00
" " Advanced classes with Algebra, etc.	25 00
Advanced classes with Latin	[illegible]
" " and with Latin and Greek	35 00
German, French, and book-keeping, each extra	5 00
Board, including fuel and lights	75 00
Incidental expenses	2 50

Each student will furnish, for his own use, a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow-cases and his towels.

No deduction from Tuition and Board in case of dismission or withdrawal, and only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars, address

M. FETTER, Principal,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

july 24—d&wtf

CHEAP STOVE HOUSE.

J. O. DUNLOP & CO.

92 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

PARLOR HEATERS.

COOKING STOVES.

ILLUMINATORS.

FURNACES, RANGES

AND GRATES!

Stoves repaired.

sep 1 d&w2m

JUST PUBLISHED.

11th Edition.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

ON

NERVOUS DEBILITY

AND

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION,

To which is added

An Essay on Marriage.

With important chapters on

DISORDERS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS,

Being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at their

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,

Strangers visiting the city, should not fail to see this great collection, being the largest in the world.

807 Chestnut St., Opposite Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Copies of lectures sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Address, DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1525 FILBERT ST., Philadelphia.

aug 28 d-1y

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for Dr. March's Great Work.

NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE.

and a magnificent NEW BOOK just from Press. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$1 200 PROFIT ON $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Puts and Calls are selling, "How to do it," sent free. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess free, by mail for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.

"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth," &c. Such are the exclamations of those who see the large, elegant new chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Publishing Co. Every one will want them. It requires no talking to sell the pictures, they speak for themselves. Canvassers, agents, and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars send stamp for confidential circular. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is your time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, may 25—124-d&w

THE MEDICINE THAT CURES —is— VEGETINE

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures and the immense increasing demand, VEGETINE may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For scrofula in the blood, VEGETINE is an infallible remedy and no one need suffer from tumors or sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if VEGETINE is used according to directions. There is not a case of scrofula in existence that VEGETINE will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

VEGETINE is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY

$400.00!

JANUARY 3 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston who, during his treatment of six months lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be under going a radical change until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sores and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting others suffering, hence this and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper. Very gratefully,

O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, January 1.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154⅙ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

A. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

sep21-4w

NEW SOUTHERN HOUSE

JOHN W. HINSON, (Late of Sprunt & Hinson.) Wilmington, N. C.	JAMES D. CUMMING, (Late Cashier Bank of New Hanover,) Tarboro, N. C.

HINSON & CUMMING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Rice, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and Southern Produce Generally,

NO. 102 CHESTNUT ST,

P. O. Box 2036. Philadelphia, Pa.

REFERENCES:

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E E Burruss, President First National Bank, Wilmington, N C.

James Dawson, President Dawson Bank, Wilmington, N C.

E B Borden, President Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro, N C.

J A Leak, President Bank of New Hanover, Wadesboro, N C.

Jesse H Lindsay, President Bank of Greensboro, Greensboro, N C.

Hon Geo. Howard, Tarboro, N C.

M Weddell, Esq, Tarboro, N C.

Hon. W D Johnson, Clerk of Court House, [illegible]

july 7 169-d&wtf

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

Texas Gift Concert Association!

OF DENISON TEXAS WILL GIVE A

SECOND

Grand Gift Concert!

In aid of a Masonic and I. O. O. F. Temple,

SEPT. 22, 1875.

First Capital Gift	$50,000
Second Capital Gift	$25,000

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000,00!

Lowest Gift To A Whole Ticket, $50

Price of a Whole Ticket, $5. which consists of five $1 Coupons.

COUPON TICKETS, $1,

Which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert, and to one fifth of whatever may be awarded to the whole ticket number.

Responsible agents wanted.

All orders for tickets sent direct promptly filled.

Circulars, Papers, etc., giving full particulars sent free. In writing, be sure and sign your name, town, county and State in full.

Orders for tickets amounting to $5 and upward. sent C. O. D., if desired.

Adress all communications and make all remittances to aug 11-4 mos w

A. R. COLLINS, Secretary, Denison, Texas

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."



This CUT shows the Upper Part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Loops the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 65 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 16 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 50 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends $1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S

Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, $3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. (TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired).

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar

Sample Copy 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, $1 10 a year, post-paid. One dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

$4,500.00 IN GOLD TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give $2 000 00 in GOLD COIN to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion," at $3 each, before March 5, 1876 As follows: To the getter-up of the Largest Club

Largest Club	$300 00 in Gold Coin.
2d Largest Club	200 00 in Gold Coin.
3d Largest Club	150 00 in Gold Coin.
4th Largest Club	130 00 in Gold Coin.
5th Largest Club	120 00 in Gold Coin.
6th Largest Club	110 00 in Gold Coin.
7th Largest Club	100 00 in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club	75 00 in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club	50 00 in Gold Coin.
10th Largest Club	35 00 in Gold Coin.
11th Largest Club	25 00 in Gold Coin.

and so on to the 65th Largest Club.

We will give $2 500.00 in GOLD COIN to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at $1 10 each, before March 1, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the Largest Club

Largest Club	$300 00 in Gold Coin.
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YOU get a premium for every subscriber you send us. AND every subscriber gets a premium.

BOTH of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid $2,135 00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cents for one copy. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

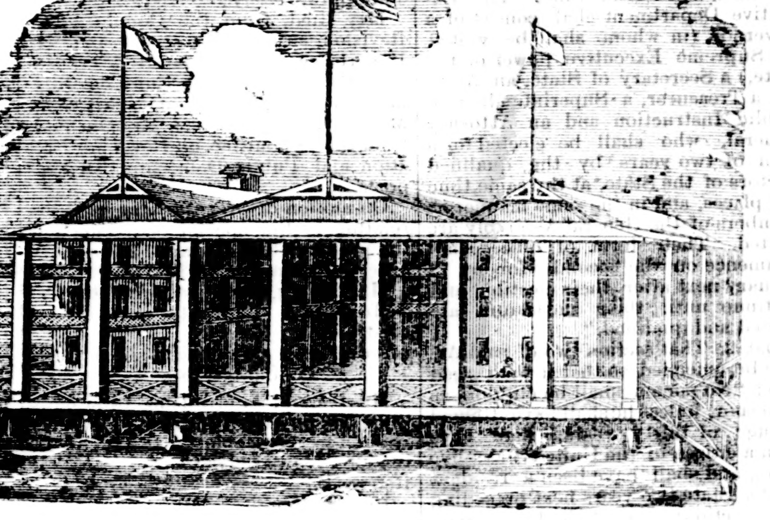
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THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without peril or sea-sickness*

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

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The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

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may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

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GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,

WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE fact that the Carolina Central Railway, being completed and fully equipped for business offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamer Lines and via Weldon an Portsmouth, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence—unequaled facility for handling shipments from

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

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The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

june 8 1 5 tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAPE FEAR COUNTRY.

OUR premium list is out and you are called upon to rally for the next Fair on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of November.

Get your best articles and come and help us. Grangers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, and last, though not least, ladies we want you with us on that great, and we trust, glorious occasion.

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june tf

A NEW DAILY PAPER IN WILMINGTON.

Prospectus of the Evening Review.

ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER FIRST, THE Undersigned will begin the publication in the City of Wilmington, of the EVENING REVIEW.

The REVIEW will be published every evening, except Sunday. Its aim will be to furnish the latest, the best, and the most reliable news, in every meaning of the term.

The Editorial Department will be in able hands, and the local reports will be furnished by Mr. James, for five years past the local editor of the Daily Journal.

Mr. Charles A. Price, a son of one of the founders of the JOURNAL, and himself a gentleman of several years experience in the business, will have charge of the business departments of the paper.

Unusual attention will be given to its market reports with the view of furnishing the full transactions of the day to the close of mercantile hours, and these reports will be made by a careful, thoroughly experienced reporter.

In the whole the paper will be newsy, cheap, and reliable, and a special medium through which the poor man and the laboring classes may be heard.

Terms of subscription: 50 cents per month and 12 cents a week. Advertising rates very low.

In connection with the news department we will establish the REVIEW Book and Job Printing Office, where competent and skillful operatives will be employed, and every effort made to do our best to furnish our patrons with the best work for the lowest amount of money.

Josh T. James,
Chas. A. Price.

aug. 15tf

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

From the Raleigh News

RALEIGH, Sept. 29th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by Elder Hassell.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Several members, who were absent on Monday, asked to have their names recorded in the affirmitive on the School Bills which passed its final reading on that day.

Mr. Coleman, from the Committee on Punishment, Penal Institutions, &c., submitted reports upon a number of ordinances.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bell, rep, from Bertie, rose to a question of personal privilege in reference to an article in the *Daily News* of the 28th inst., which charged him with "acting with the nigger party" in voting for mixed schools. He claimed that he was pledged to his people to vote against all amendments proposed to the present Constitution, and hence his vote on Monday.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bingham, to amend section 17 article 43.

By the same, an ordinance to amend article 4, section 35; refers to the election of members of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Green, an ordinance giving the President of the Convention the power to have published the amended Constitution 6 months preceding the election upon the same, instead of leaving this power to the Governor and Secretary of State.

By Mr. Durham, a resolution to have printed 150 copies of all ordinances and resolutions that may have passed their third reading. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Wilcox, an ordinance to have the General Assemblies meet every 4 years instead of every 2. Referred.

CALENDAR.

Ordinance to amend art. 3, sec. 10; provides that the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators elect, appoint all officers where offices are established by this Convention and where appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, was taken up, and passed its second reading.

The Committee on the Executive Department offered the following substitute to various bills which had been submitted to it:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled:* That section one, article three of the Constitution be so amended as to read thus: "The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, (in whom shall be vested the Supreme Executive power of the State,) a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and an Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of two years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified."

SEC. 2. That section two of said Article be amended so that it shall read thus: "No person shall be eligible as Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State two years next preceding the election; nor shall the person elected to this office be eligible to the same more than four years in succession, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as President of the Senate."

SEC. 3. That section "eleven" of the said article three (3) be abolished.

SEC. 4. That section twelve of the said article be amended so as to read thus: "In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in any wise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for a President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may elect such President."

SEC. 5. That article two of the Constitution be so amended that section twenty-one shall read as follows: "The Senate shall elect its presiding officer from among its own members, who shall in all cases be entitled to a vote."

SEC. 6. That section twenty-two of said article two (2) be so amended as to read as follows: "The Senate shall choose its other officers."

SEC. 7. That section seven, article nine of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows: "The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General, shall constitute a State Board of Education."

Mr. Tourgee moved an amendment to the effect that the office of Lieutenant Governor shall not be abolished.

Mr. Badger, rep., supported the amendment of Mr. Tourgee.

Mr. Bowman, rep., also supported the amendment. The people at the ballot box should elect all officers.

Mr. King, rep., of Lenoir, did not think this proposed amendment was in accordance with the doctrines of free suffrage.

Mr. Buxton, rep., said he felt himself responsible for this office in this State, he having introduced an ordinance establishing the office in the Convention of 1865, and he saw no reason for its abolishment now.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was adopted by a vote of 57 to 56.

Mr. Reid moved an amendment that the term of the office of the State officers shall commence on the first of January instead of the second Monday. Adopted.

Mr. Cooper, dem., having voted with the majority, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Tourgee, retaining the office of Lieutenant Governor, was adopted. Vote reconsidered by a vote of 58 to 55.

Mr. Vaughan moved to recommit the whole question to the Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Jarvis to recommit the Robeson county contest case was adopted yesterday.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved to lay this motion upon the table. Pending this vote, the hour for the special order arrived.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Ordinance to reduce the number of Senators to 25 was considered.

Mr. Barringer, rep., moved a substitute, providing that the Senate shall consist of 24 members to be elected for six years, the same to be divided into three classes and so arranged that one class shall go out every two years.

Mr. Clingman, dem., opposed the substitute and opposed the reduction of the Senate from its present numbers. He did not think the public mind prepared for this change, and he could not support it.

Mr. Badger, rep., would favor the substitute. He would vote to lop off the senate branch of the Legislature altogether. He moved that the ordinance be recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to report a bill abolishing the Senate and giving the Governor of the State a veto power, the House of Representatives to have the power of voting down the Governor's veto by a majority of the whole number of members.

Mr. Clingman opposed the motion of Mr. Badger, and argued briefly to show that the delegate and his party friends were only endeavoring by these measures to hamper the efforts of the friends of reform, and to place in the amended Constitution measures that would be objectionable, when they had no idea of supporting the Constitution when so amended.

Mr. Badger replied briefly, (the discussion between Messrs. Badger and Clingman bringing out a comparison of the present and past workings of the European governments.)

Mr. Vaughan, dem., advocated the reduction of the number of Senators. He could see no reason why the expenses in this branch of the government should not be reduced.

Mr. Turner, dem., opposed any reduction. He thought there should be two branches of the Legislature just as they existed at present. He moved to lay the ordinance upon the table, but withdrew the motion to allow Mr. Alberston, rep., to discuss the question. When the proposition was first introduced his own constituents had been shocked; he had been reared up under the belief that the Senate branch was essential to good and honest government; but since he had examined into the subject he could see no reason why the number of Senators should not be reduced. Let this reduction be made.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 52 to 61.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Jno. Smedes, of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. French presented a petition from the ladies of Wilmington, Fayetteville and surrounding towns for the Convention to make laws to put down the sale of liquor. On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the petition was rejected on account of not being signed.

Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, submitted a report from the Committee on amendments.

Mr. French again offered the petition for the ladies of Wilmington in regard to the sale of liquor, saying that the objection to it on account of being anonymous was removed, as he and the delegate from Henderson, Mr. Woodfin, had signed it in behalf of the ladies. The paper was received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Ried, from the Committee on Revision, submitted a report, and Mr. Roberts, of Gates, submitted reports from the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Public Debt, submitted reports.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the bills relating to the special tax bonds and the public debt were made the special order for Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility, submitted a report.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Holton, an ordinance to submit the question of the pardon of W. W. Holden to the people of the State at the next regular election in the State. Referred.

By Mr. Vaughan, an ordinance to amend sec. 9, art. 2. Provides that Senators shall be 21 years of age instead of 25. Referred.

By Mr. Byrd, an ordinance to amend art. 4 of the Constitution. Provides that the General Assembly shall have no power to levy a special tax to pay any debt of the State contracted prior to 1865, and for the repudiation of the special tax bonds, made special for Saturday, 11 o'clock.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance to reduce the number of State Senators to 25, was considered.

Mr. Avery moved to recommit the whole question, and called the previous question, which motion was sustained, and the bill and substitute was recommitted by a vote of 58 to 54.

The Chair stated he would announce the vote taken yesterday to reconsider the vote taken upon the motion of Mr. Manning, of Chatham, to table the motion of Mr. Chamberlain to reconsider the vote by which the Robeson county contest was recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. Tourgee asked the ruling of the Chair, as to whether the sitting members from Robeson county had a right to vote upon this question. The Chair decided that they had a right, and from this decision Mr. Tourgee appealed.

A warm discussion (and a scene) ensued as to the right to appeal during the pending of the announcement of the vote, the Republican members strenuously claiming the right to such a proceeding and the Democratic members as bitterly opposing it.

Mr. Tourgee withdrew his appeal, and the vote to table was announced to be 59 to 57.

Mr. Tourgee moved to disallow the votes of the sitting members from Robeson, on the ground that these members were directly interested, and advocated this motion at some length.

Mr. Bunn, dem., defied the gentlemen from the other side of the house to show in any case where the sitting members had not a right to vote on all preliminary questions, touching their right to a seat, and quoted from the action of other legislative bodies in this case, and cited the fact that Ben. Wade, in the Andrew Johnson impeachment case, voted to oust the President when he (Wade) would thereby become President of the United States. There were no rules in the case to govern the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and all the motion to recommit asked was that this Committee be allowed to establish rules for their action in this case.

Mr. Faircloth, rep., advocated briefly the motion of Mr. Tourgee.

Mr. Badger, rep., argued that the sitting members from Robeson had no right to vote in the Convention.

Mr. Jarvis, dem., argued that the motions that had been considered on this question were purely incidental and preliminary, and the rules of this Convention settle beyond all question the right of the sitting members to vote upon all questions before it.

Mr. Coleman, dem., argued with Mr. Jarvis, that the questions thus far in this case upon the motions had been altogether preliminary and did not affect the personal interest of the sitting members.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., spoke at some length in advocacy of the motion of Mr. Tourgee.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved the previous question, which call was sustained by a vote of 56 to 52.

During the debate upon the question Mr. Justice and Symth, col., admitted that their object was to throw all obstacles in the way of the work of the Convention, and to defeat as much as possible its legislation.

The motion of Mr. Tourgee was then lost by a vote of 54 to 56, a strict party vote.

Upon Mr. Sinclair being called, he explained that he was here by the highest authority of Robeson county, and he should exercise the right of member on this floor. He regarded the present question as preliminary, and with a view of having the matter thoroughly tested before the Committee, he should now vote to have it referred to the Committee, and when the question came up as a direct one he would then act as he deemed just to himself and to the people of Robeson county.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., entered a protest from the minority committee on the Robeson county contest against the recommittal of the question to the Committee, setting forth their reasons therefor, which protest was ordered to be placed upon the journal.

Mr. Badger introduced a resolution to again instruct the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding the qualifications of members of the Convention.

Pending an effort of Mr. French to introduce a resolution bearing upon the question, the Convention adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGES.

Symth, col., of New Hanover, arose to a question of personal privilege, and proceeded to ventilate the Daily News report yesterday of the "scene" of that day which had been characterized by the News as disgraceful.

Mr. Turner, dem., thought the scene of Thursday was disgraceful, and he thought no one who saw it could question which side of the House was responsible for it or participated in it, and he claimed the reports in the morning papers did not misrepresent the facts.

Mr. Justice, rep., said he did not engage in the "scene" of Thursday, and [illegible] the statement that the [illegible] all legislation" was incorrect, as [illegible] said or meant to have said that he would oppose and [illegible] defeat all legislation that looked to the prolongation of the investigation of the Robeson county matter.

Mr. Wathers, dem., said he noticed the action of persons in the gallery on yesterday, and he should hereafter move they be cleared when any disturbance came from that quarter.

Mr. Brooker wished to state that there had been no premeditated arrangement for the "scenery" that was [illegible] yesterday. He was a peaceful man, and would not countenance anything of the kind.

Mr. Badger, rep., acknowledged that the report in the "News" was correct in its statements, except that it did not give the provocation producing the affair.

Mr. Badger arose to a question of personal privilege in regard to an article in the Goldsboro *Record* reflecting upon his personal character, and that he did this because the Editor of that paper was a member of this Convention.

Mr. Stallings, of Duplin, (Editor of the *Record*,) stated that the article alluded to was published without his knowledge, and that while he personally claimed the right to speak as he might think fit of the public acts of men, he had nothing to do with their private characters.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Durham, an ordinance to confer upon the General Assembly the power to regulate the charges for freight upon railways and other public conveyances. Referred.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, relating to the Cheraw and Salisbury Narrow Gauge Railroad.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution of Mr. Albertson instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the Robeson county contest without delay was considered, on motion of Mr. Albertson to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its passage.

Mr. Albertson supported his motion at some length.

Resolution adopted by acclamation.

CALENDAR.

Resolution to amend art. 3, sec. 10; provides that the Governor shall, by and with the consent of a majority of the Senate appoint all officers whose appointments are authorized by the Constitution and when appointments are not otherwise provided.

Mr. French moved an amendment that the [illegible] a majority of the General Assembly be required instead [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] moved that the amendment be [illegible] "such officers as may be provided by law," and that it include such officers as may be elected which would have the effect of preventing [illegible] from electing Executive or Judicial officers.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved the previous question, which call was sustained.

Mr. French's amendment was defeated by a vote of 37 to 65.

Mr. [illegible] amendment was then lost by a vote of 51 to 54.

Mr. [illegible] moved an amendment that no such officer should be appointed by the General Assembly. Lost by a vote of 50 to 54.

The main question then passed its third and final reading by a vote of 55 to [illegible].

Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion be made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock. The motion was so postponed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ordinance to add a section to art. [illegible], providing that no amendment to the Constitution shall have the effect of vacating any office now held by virtue of the [illegible] article, until the present term of such officer shall have expired.

The ordinance then passed its second reading.

Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its third reading. Adopted.

A considerable time was lost in the consideration of motions to adjourn, these motions being withdrawn as often as made, points of order being made by a dozen or more delegates.

Finally a motion of Mr. Manning, of Chatham, to adjourn was voted down, and Mr. Manning calling the previous question. The ordinance passed at 3:20 o'clock, its third and final reading, with only Messrs. Goodwyn and Maux voting against it. Adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

October 2nd.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Manning, of New Hanover asked a suspension of the rules to consider the ordinance requiring that no Convention shall have been ratified by a majority of the voters of the State at a regular election; and that no amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature shall become a law until adopted by two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly and ratified by a majority of the voters of the State.

Mr. Clingman moved to require only a three fifths vote of the General Assembly to adopt any amendments. Adopted by a vote of 54 to 44.

Mr. Buxton moved an amendment requiring a two thirds vote of the General Assembly to call a Convention before that question shall be submitted to the people. Accepted.

The previous question being ordered the ordinance thus amended passed its final reading.

Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider this vote and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

THE STATE DEBT.

The substitute from the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Public Debt was considered. It provides that the General Assembly shall have no power to levy taxes for the payment or adjustment of more than five per cent. of the principal of the bonds of the State, known as special tax bonds, and thirty-three per cent. of all other bonds of the State, until the question of such additional levy shall have been submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or disapproval, and shall have been approved by a majority thereof. And no part of the interest which has accrued, or which may hereafter accrue, upon any of the bonds of the State, shall ever be paid.

Mr. Jarvis moved an amendment to strike out the words "more than five per cent. of the principal of" the bonds of the State, which amendment, if it prevailed, would prohibit the Legislature from levying any tax to pay any part of the special tax bonds.

Mr. Tourgee submitted a substitute, providing that, as the debt of the State is more than the people in their impoverished condition can pay, a Tribunal of Arbitration shall be established to which the whole debt of the State shall be submitted, the said arbitrators not to be citizens of the State, and their action to be final.

Mr. Jarvis, dem., advocated his amendment, reviewing the action of the Legislature which authorized the onerous debt under which the State is groaning. He said the order of the day at that time upon this floor was to vote away a million of dollars of the people's money, walk into another portion of the Capitol, into Littlefield's bar room, take a drink, and come back and vote away millions more. His amendment might be called repudiation, if it was so wished, but the effect of it was to prohibit the Legislature from ever levying a tax to pay interest upon the special tax bonds, which were conceived in fraud, rocked in the cradle of iniquity, born in corruption and prostituted to the basest purposes—the work of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869. The word "repudiation" in connection with these bonds was what the people of North Carolina wanted.

Mr. Clingman, dem., could not support the amendment, and gave his reasons therefor, explaining the conduct of the officials in connection with these appropriations, and thought that the total repudiation of these special tax bonds would work hardship to many innocent purchasers. He thought the matter had better be left to the Legislature with powers to adjust the debt in the best possible way.

Mr. French, rep., gave a history of the legislation under which these special tax bonds were passed. He was a member of the Legislature at that time, voted for the measures which necessitated these appropriations, and under the same circumstances he would vote for them again, but would take good care into whose hands these bonds would be placed. He favored the idea of referring the whole matter to a Board of Arbitration.

Mr. Boyd, rep., did not hesitate to be placed upon record as being in favor of the utter repudiation of the special tax bonds. The existence of these bonds, hanging over us, would forever retard the progress of the State. He claimed this debt was enacted in fraud, and notwithstanding the fact that the larger majority of the Legislature which created these bonds belonged to the party with which he belonged, he was free to admit that undue influences were used to bring about their passage; his party was held responsible for the passage of these acts, but he claimed that some of the Democrats of the State had received large benefits therefrom.

Mr. Durham also opposed the amendment, and at considerable length discussed the status of the present State debt. He was opposed to repudiation, but desired the nearest access to an honorable adjustment of the debt.

Mr. Allman moved that the whole matter be recommitted to the committee.

After much discussion, Mr. Turner called the previous question, which being sustained the motion to recommit prevailed by a vote of 49 to 38.

Pender County Commissioners.

This body convened on yesterday at South Washington, in adjourned session.

The Board was occupied during the entire forenoon with hearing petitions for the reduction of taxes, for the relief of the poor, and others of a discretionary power.

The afternoon was consumed in considering the sufficiency of the official bonds which had not heretofore been accepted; in considering a petition for a road through Holly Shelter neck; and in discussion of a resolution offered by a member of the Board, looking to the immediate location and erection of a permanent seat of justice, and the laying off the squares and streets of the town of Cowan.

The bond of the Sheriff A. V. Horrell, was accepted.

The bonds of the Clerk and the Register of Deeds were offered but were neither accepted nor rejected; two members voting to accept and and two to reject.

A motion was made by Commissioner Shaw, to declare these two offices vacant, which was lost,—two members Shaw and Murphy—voting in the affirmative and two—French and Armstrong—voting in the negative. The Chairman ruled that the incumbents held over.

The petition for a road through Holly Shelter Neck, had been before the Township trustees for Holly township, and come before the board upon an appeal, the trustees having refused the petition. It was finally referred to the committee on roads and bridges with request to report at the next regular meeting of the board.

The resolution looking to the immediate location and erection of a permanent seat of justice within one mile of South Washington, in pursuance of the terms of the statute and the voice of the people was lost by a tie vote—Commissioners Shaw and Murphy voting for, Commissioners French and Armstrong voting against it.

The Board adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in November.

A genuine Bengal Tiger Killed in Columbus.

A correspondent at Peacock's store writes us that Mr. Geo. W. Babson shot and killed near Peacock's store on Thursday of last week, a genuine "Bengal tiger." The skin of the tiger was shipped by our friend Mr. S. B. Jennings to Messrs Murray & Co., of this city, at whose place of business it was admired and examined by a numerous throng yesterday.

"Mr. Smythe."

And now Smith,—ah, *S-m-y-t-h-e*, we believe he spells it—demands that the reporters call him "Mister" Smythe, as they do the *white* members of the Convention. He is a very black negro, elected by negroes, and claims to represent New Hanover county in the Convention. Well, when such as he used to "delegate" around here white folks did not "*mister*" them—though they *mastered* them, as they will continue to do, in North Carolina!

☞ "Send along some troops at once!" The Rebellion has broke out again!"—*Pee Dee Herald.*

THE annual salary of Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, is $10,000,000 in gold. Grand Vizier Mahmoud is content with $150,000 gold.

INDUSTRIES OF WILMINGTON.

We propose to give a series of articles on the business and manufacturing interests of our city, and the first to which we call public attention is

THE WILMINGTON COTTON MILLS.

It has long been a mooted question whether manufactories can be run by steam so economically as to afford a profit to the stockholders. This point is now in the act of being decided by the above named corporation. We had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. D. H. Dyer, the General Manager of the Mills, who kindly conducted us through the establishment, and explained the operation of the machinery.

Beginning with the engine "D. Mc Rae," which with a power of one hundred and fifty horses was calmly and steadily propelling the whole establishment, with scarcely a jar or vibration of any kind, self-governing. With the apparent intelligence of a reasoning being, we passed through the heater-room, the loom floor, the folding, measuring, packing, stamping, elevating, and all the other processes of the manufacture, until we came to the finished goods ready to be printed into Merrimack, Garners, Spragues, or any other favorite brands for the ladies and gentlemen; for it has become a fact, that the consumption of prints for gentlemen's wear has so enormously increased that the sale of bleached goods has been very limited during the past six months, and they have touched a lower point than at any time since the war.

The finished goods of the Wilmington Cotton Mills are smooth, strong, and perfect in every respect, and will make the very best shirting prints. We watched the consumption of fuel under the six mammoth tubular boilers, (three of which are enough to run the machinery), and become satisfied that, so far as fuel was concerned, the expense was trifling. Erected under the superintendence of Mr. Dyer, who was also the constructing engineer of the Westamoe Mills, Fount Mills, Mechanics' Mills, Osborn Mills and Eagamore Mills of Fall River, Massachusetts—all working by steam power, it has been furnished with the best of spindles, looms, and machinery of every kind. We were struck with the simplicity of the looms especially, they were so different from the great lumbering, clumsy looms formerly in use; and throughout the mills we could but note the care which had been exercised to dispense with all superfluous machinery and bring all down to the comprehension of the common mind. For instance, we saw a boy thirteen years old running six looms, and although he had had but a few weeks' experience he managed them as successfully as the older operatives. And, speaking of operatives, we were informed that twelve or fifteen good reliable women, girls, or boys could obtain permanent situations if they were willing to attend to the duties and to engage not to leave as soon as they obtained a smattering of the business. We could hardly believe that, in these pleasant, well ventilated, airy rooms, with every convenience for comfort, with good, fair pay according to services rendered, yet there were vacancies in the mill. But it is even so, and good girls, women and boys, can obtain situations,—if they are of proper character, and apply at once.

The precautions against fire seem to be perfect. In the superintendent's room are pipe's leading to every part of the building, so arranged that sitting at his desk he can turn the water on in any room and flood it almost instantly. The building is thoroughly fitted with gas fixtures, so as to run in dark weather, or by night if necessary. When these mills were building an eye was had to future enlargement, and by this forecast the company can at any time double the capacity of the mills, at much less expense than attended the construction of the present building, the saving in figures being estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. What is the use to enlarge, if operatives cannot be had? We hope the time is near at hand when those who are out of work, or doing no regular work, will offer themselves in such numbers that the company will find it necessary to enlarge the mills. The great idea in the minds of the proprietors of these mills has been to furnish steady labor at their own doors to those who have had no profitable channel of labor open to them heretofore. The grounds around the mills are being improved, residences for the officers built, and soon cottages to rent to operatives will be erected in the most comfortable style.

It was not for the purpose of describing machinery, numbering spindles, looms, etc., that we visited the mill, but to see if it was about to add permanently to the wealth of North Carolina. We did not have access to the books—and in fact, the company has so lately gone into operation that no fair judgment can be made of its success, but we saw that the managers seemed very well satisfied with the results so far, and there was a pleasant smile on each face, reminding us of a California gold miner when he has stuck a "pocket." The orders for goods are in excess of production, prices satisfactory, and everything working well. For the information of those who are curious in such things, we have concluded to mention that the company has running between 5,000 and 6,000 spindles, and about 150 looms. Ours was but a flying trip, but we came away rejoicing to think that here was the nucleus of a home market for cotton, as well as for home labor, and wishing all concerned the most abundant success.

THE COMPRESS COMPANY.

The city of Philadelphia is boasting over a just completed compress machine and warehouse, which cost forty thousand dollars, and into which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has been run a track, and to which steamers can come to discharge or load, while here in Wilmington parties have quietly finished off a compressor, which cost over sixty thousand dollars. Three railroads connect with it and any steamer that can enter our ports can load or discharge at it, with accommodation for 20,000 bales of cotton and wharf room for several steamers or ships at a time. Thus it is that North Carolina pursues a path of quiet but steady progress, without proclamation or boasting, and even her own citizens are frequently ignorant of the extent of that progress. In fact, there are thousands in the State who look upon Wilmington as a little fishing hamlet on Cape Fear river, and not as a seaport to which vessels from all parts of Europe come, as well as from all the coast of North America, the West India Islands and from some ports of South America and the Pacific. We are too busy down here to stop to enlighten their ignorance and they are too busy up there, (let us hope,) to take time to enquire about it. It would be an advantage to the State at large, if the County Commissioners of each county were required to place in each Court House at least one copy of each of the daily papers of Wilmington. With a draft of water but one and a half feet less than Charleston, we admit to our port vessels which are of a capacity to carry large freights and battle with any seas and storms. But what is a

COMPRESS MACHINE?

The farmer who packs his bale of cotton so as to get 500 pounds into the shape of an ordinary bale, no doubt thinks he has done all to it that is necessary before it reaches the manufacturer—but there is a "middle-man", who steps in and says to the vessel managers, "See your vessel will only carry 2,000 bales of cotton packed in the usual way, of the usual size, you are going two or three thousand miles on a voyage, the two thousand bales only weigh five hundred tons and will fill your vessel full; your vessel can carry 1,000 tons, and then not be loaded perhaps, and you can get double as much freight money for the same expense. Let me have your cotton and I will put it in such shape that you can carry the thousand tons." Accordingly the shipper hands his cotton bales over to the "Compress Company," and they are put into a machine and in three minutes from being as received from the planter's press, the power of a fifty horse engine is brought upon them, and they are reduced to about one third of their former size. Now, the stevedore, who is loading the ship, can put one in where he can find a hole as large as the top of his hat. How the man on the other side over gets them out, is the mystery.

Well, we desire to let all concerned know, that the Compress machine is ready for work. They are prepared not only to compress, but to store to await shipment, all the cotton that is offered. The warehouses are built in the most substantial manner—as near fire-proof as it is possible to make them, the insurance is, in consequence, very light; so that persons who wish to hold their cotton, can do so here under full insurance at very low rates of storage, and can sleep satisfied that no midnight incendiary can sweep away the earnings of the year, as frequently happens when it is stored in gins or barns in the country.

We do not propose to describe the machinery used in the operation. It must be seen to enable one to appreciate its immense power and more than Herculean action. The hardest packed bale which would seem to be able to resist all efforts to reduce it, very quietly yields as the iron arms of the machine grasp it and sinks down to one-third of its former size, the length only being the same. Success to the enterprise say we, as we say to all enterprises which give employment to our citizens and add to the shipping facilities of our growing city.

ONE of the grandest triumphs ever achieved by the Democracy was wiping from the Statute Book the law authorizing imprisonment of a man for debt. Until 1833 a man in debt was treated as a felon, and imprisoned in a common jail till the debt was paid. Richard M. Johnson, the Democratic United States Senator from Kentucky introduced a bill in the Senate to abolish imprisonment for debt on judgments taken in the courts of the United States. After years of struggle, imprisonment for such debts was abolished, through the combined action of the Democracy in Congress, despite the earnest opposition of their political opponents. Every State followed the example set by Congress, and it is wholly owing to the Democratic party that men in debt are not now treated like felons. This scrap from history, remarks the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is worthy of consideration.

THE FIJIAN PLAGUE.

Cannibals Starving by Wholesale—Forty Thousand Deaths in Four Months.

Sydney (Australia) Herald.]

Further information from Fiji conveys still darker accounts of the plague which has recently passed over the new colony. A resident of long standing, writing to a Victorian contemporary, says: "The death rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months' plague. The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed here about twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than the sufferings of the victims. "Very few died of the measels, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, congestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment or starvation carried off thousands." We are told that "all work was suspended for two months." You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were soon completely covered with grass. Entering a house, you could find men, women and children, all lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and others dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully. We are further told that "as the scourge became more permanent four or five were buried together in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried in the earthen floors of the houses, in others just outside the house. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many cases the husband, wife and children all died. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men." It is interesting to read of the different mental effects produced by the torture of disease. It is not surprising that some made fruitless appeals to the ancient god. Some island tribes, who had recently embraced Christianity, considered that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these, some were for killing the teachers, but their wiser counsels prevailed. It is said that one tribe buried alive one teacher's wife and child, whose husband and father had died of the plague, to stop the infection. But while some in their distress fell back on their former superstitions, the greater number have borne their calamity with fortitude, and have suffered and died under the influence of Christianity.

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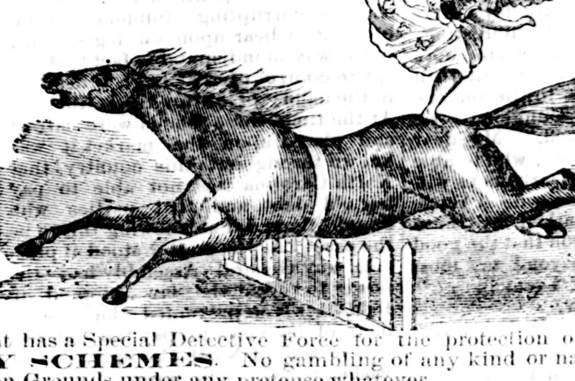
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